

Political Science Class-XI

Chapter 1 - Political theory

Q&A

Q1. What is the significance of political theory?

Ans. The importance of political theory is :

- a. it critically evaluates values which are part of our life- freedom, equality and justice.
- b. it defines the concepts and talks about its significance.
- c. we will be all adults tomorrow and have a right to vote. So we need to know which party is acting responsibly and in the welfare of citizens. We need to have basic knowledge of the political ideas and institutions.
- d. tomorrow we may be lawyer, activists, teacher, politicians, judges, bureaucrats, so we must be aware of the political ideas.
- e. political theory shapes our opinions and argue in an informed manner .
- c. it examines the extent to which freedom is present in the institutions.
- d. it looks whether existing institutions are adequate and how existing institutions can be made more democratic.
- e. it trains individual to think rationally about political questions.

Q2. How does political theory allow us to think rationally?

Ans.. Political Theory examines whether the system is correct or not. it clearly define the values and sees whether the current system is democratic and fair or not. it informs an individual of the values which should exist in the system.

Q3. How does political theory make society more democratic?

Ans.. Political Theory examines whether the system is correct or not. It clearly define the values and sees whether the current system is democratic and fair or not. it informs an individual of the values which should exist in the system.

What is Politics?

Q&A

Q1. what is politics?

Ans.. Politics is a process by which decisions are taken in the interest of people. institutions decide what is just and unjust. and then they collectively remove unjust practices in the system. it is important in resolving conflicts over distribution of resources and for development in society.

Q2. Why politics has become a bad word?

Ans.. Politics have become a bad word because of the scams and scandals committed by our bureaucracy and politicians. our political system has become corrupt where the office holders think about expanding their own interests.

Q3. How ordinary people carry out politics?

Ans.. ordinary people organise campaigns and form associations to put their demands forward to the government. But if the government does not listen to their demands, then they protest and organise rallies and demonstrations. protest by Anna Hazare against corruption is a clear example.

Q4. what is the significance of politics?

Ans.. politics is very important for the progress and development of society. It is required for arriving at just decisions and removing injustices in society. it allows for negotiations that go in society through collective decision making. it resolves conflicts over distribution of resources.

Q5. How does politics help in resolving conflict over distribution of resources?

Ans.. There are various groups in our society. and all groups require resources to develop their community. But, natural resources are scarce. so groups fight over these limited resources. and here the government

intervenes to help in just and equal distribution of resources so that no community feel marginalised and exploited.

What do we study in political theory?

Q&A

Q1. Why do we need political theory?

Ans.. we require political theory for:

- it deals with ideas and principles that shape constitutions, governments and social life.
- it clarifies the meaning of concepts like freedom, equality, justice, democracy, secularism etc.
- political theorists examine arguments of thinkers and then defend values and shape possibilities for the future.
- Although society has achieved freedom and equality but there other sections that have not been able to get minimum quality of life. so society still needs freedom and equality for other section of society.
- the world is changing and the meaning of freedom and rights also change. so we need to be in touch with political theory of what rights and what kinds of freedom needs to be brought in. for example: we now have right to information.

Q2. Even though india has got independence, why do we need political theory?

Ans.. Even though india has got independence, we need political theory because there are still restrictions on freedom in the form of discriminations on the basis of caste, gender, region and religion. there is poverty nad unemployment. some are privileged while others are deprived of basic necessities. so to bring freedom and equality to all sections, we require political theory.

Q3. Why do we require political theory with changing times?

Ans.. Society changes with changing times. And as society changes, different interpretations of concepts like freedom, equality, rights emerges. For example: now our rights have been expanded and we have right to information as one of our rights.

MCQ

1. political theory is important because:

- gives critical examination
- for learning
- our education system thins so
- in the syllabus

Ans a

2. Significance of political theory does NOT include:

- makes system democratic
- think rationally
- theory is important for practice
- theory is important for our syllabus

Ans d

3. what is politics?

- it is a process
- it is a mathematical caluculation.
- it is a geographical area
- it is a scientific method.

Ans a

4. what is not the significance of politics?

- It helps in resolving conflicts
- organisation of campaigns.
- asking money for work

d. protesting against wrong policies.

Ans c

5. how does ordinary people carry out politics?

- by protesting
- by buying goods from mall
- by finding jobs in media
- by watching news regularly

Ans a

6. What is not the significance of politics?

- resolving conflicts
- working for development
- to throw shoes on ministers
- decison making

Ans c

7. who is a politician in this?

- mahatma gandhi
- man mohan singh
- rousseau
- marx

Ans b

8. who first argued for freedom as a fundamental right of humankind?

- a. mahatma gandhi
- b. rousseau
- c. karl marx
- d. ambedkar

Ans b

9. Who wrote the book hind swaraj?

- a. mahatma gandhi
- b. rousseau
- c. karl marx
- d. ambedkar

Ans a

10. Who was the teacher of plato?

- a. karl marx
- b. rousseau

- c. socrates
 - d. cephalus
- Ans c

11. Who wrote 'The Republic'?

- a. karl marx
- b. plato
- c. socrates
- d. cephalus

Ans b

12. who was described as the wisest man in athens?

- a. a. karl marx
- b. plato
- c. socrates
- d. cephalus

Ans c

Chapter 2 - Freedom

What is freedom?

Q&A

Q1. What is freedom?

Ans.. freedom can be defined in two aspects, that is, absence of constraints and existence of conditions which expand freedom.

Q2. What is the meaning of absence of constraints?

Ans.. Absence of external constraints means that an individual should not be forced to perform any actions which she/he does not want to perform. for example: in burma, there is forced labor. people are forced to work there at low or no wages. so this restrict their freedom.

Q3. what is the meaning of presence of conditions which expand freedom?

Ans.. Conditions which expand her freedom means that there should be conditions available that make an individual enjoy their freedom more. for example: there should be educational oppurtunities available for women so that she can keep herself informed, she can get into employment, she can know her rights and in this way she will be having more oppurtunities to enjoy her freedom. and in this freedom she can develop her capabilities and creativity. so there needs to be freedom in sports, science, arts, music or exploration.

Swaraj

Q&A

Q1. what is swaraj?

Ans.. swa means self and raj means rule. it means rule of self and rule over self.

Q2. what is swaraj? explain elaborately.

Ans.. swa means self and raj means rule. it means rule of self and rule over self. rule of self refers to freedom from british rule and attainment of freedom for india. and rule over self means not just political freedom but also economic, social and cultural freedom. economic freedom means removal of poverty and having employment. social freedom means where people from different castes and religion are not discriminated and everybody is treated equally. and cultural freedom where all religions and cultures are equally respected. this type of freedom will help in gaining self respect and dignity for everybody.

from where does constraints come

Q&A

Q1. what are the constraints on freedom?

Ans.. constraints on freedom come from domination and external controls. external controls in the form of law imposed by government. for example: apartheid rule in south africa. and other constraints is from inequality in the form of social, economic and cultural inequality.

Q2. what is subash chandra bose's view on freedom?

Ans.. bose shares the same view of freedom as gandhi. bose was also in favor of economic, social and cultural inequality. he said that there should be freedom of rich and poor, freedom for men and women, freedom for all classes and all individuals, freedom for individual and society. freedom does not only means independence of india from british rule but equal distribution of wealth, abolition of caste, destruction of communalism and religious intolerance.

Need for constraints

Q&A

Q1. why do we need constraints?

Ans.. we need constraints so that we can respect the difference of ideas, beliefs and opinions in society. this will lead to maintenance of order and peace in society.

HARM PRINCIPLE

Q&A

Q1. What is harm principle of JS Mill?

Ans.. John Stuart Mill says that there are two kinds of actions- self regarding actions and other regarding actions. self regarding actions are those actions which affect the individual only. and other regarding actions are those actions which affect the society. so harm principle means the actions of an individual which 'harms' other individual, should be restricted by law.

Q2. Give two kinds of action of JS Mill?

Ans.. John Stuart Mill says that there are two kinds of actions- self regarding actions and other regarding actions. self regarding actions are those actions which affect the individual only. and other regarding actions are those actions which affect the society.

Q3. does JSMill call for law to interfere in all kinds of other regarding actions?

Ans.. No, JS Mill doesnot call for law to interfere in all kinds of other regarding actions. he says only when the harm is serious then only law needs to called. for minor harm only social disapproval is sufficient.

Q4. what is reasonable restrictions?

Ans.. reasonable restrictions means that restrictions need to be reasonable on law. there needs to be justifiable constraints. it should not be out of proportion and excessive to the action being restricted. restrictions should be capable of being defended. otherwise it will lead to restrictions on the general freedom of individual.

LIBERALISM

Q&A

Q1. what is modern liberalism?

Ans.. Liberalism has been identified with tolerance. it means the right of person to hold and express his/ her opinion and beliefs should be defended. and modern liberalism focus on individual. they emphasise on individual's choices and interests. family, societyand community have no value. modern liberals give priority to individual liberty rather than equality.

Q2. what is the example of modern liberalism?

Ans.. For example: in terms of marriage , only the individuals will be heard not their parents or community.

Q3. what is the difference between classical and modern liberalism?

Ans.. In classical liberalism, there was minimal state and only functions they used to carry out was to maintain their law and order. but in modern liberalism, role of state is emphasised to be that of welfare state where social and economic inequalities are emphasised.

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE LIBERALISM

Q&A

Q1. what are two kinds of liberty?

Ans. positive liberty and negative liberty

Q2. What is positive liberty?

Ans. It explains the idea "freedom to". this area is concerned where state can interfere. and state's interference here doesnot restrict freedom. it actually enhances freedom. for example: provision of positive conditions like education, health, employment etc. so these provisions help in fuller development of the personality of an individual. positive liberty recognises that one can be free only in society. and hence state creates a society in such a way that it enlarges one's freedom.

Q3. what is negative liberty?

Ans. Negative liberty defines an area where no authority can interfere. An individual can do whatever he /she wants to do.

Q4. Give an example of positive liberty?

Ans.Provision of education, employment and health facilities by state.

Q5. Give an example of negative liberty?

Ans.Listening music, wearing clothes, travelling any part of country or globe.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

Q&A

Q1. what did voltaire said on freedom of expression?

Ans. Voltaire said that I may disapprove of whatever you say but i defend your right to speak till death. it means that i may not agree with whatever you say but then you have a right to speak.

Q2. what are the four reasons given by mill for protecting freedom of speech and expression?

Ans. a. no idea is completely false. what appears as false has some element of truth.

b. truth does not emerge by itself. it is only through debates and discussion that truth emerges.

c. the conflict of ideas is important not only for past but for present and future also. only when truth is exposed to constant criticism , it (truth) then becomes trustworthy.

d. we cannot be sure what we considered true is actually true. ideas which were true at one point of time are false at another point of time.

MCQ

1. 'long walk to freedom' is an autobiography of which famous person?

- a. mahatma gandhi
- b. karl marx
- c. nelson mandela
- d. aung san suu kyi

Ans c

2. nelson mandela belonged to which country?

- a. india
- b. north africa
- c. nigeria
- d. south africa

Ans d

3. How many years mandela spent in jail?

- a. 30
- b. 29
- c. 28
- d. 27

Ans c

4. for what principle did mandela fight?

- a. freedom
- b. rights
- c. equality
- d. secularism

Ans a

5. aung san suu kyi was inspired by?

- a. gandhi
- b. nelson mandela
- c. margaret thatcher
- d. hitler

Ans a

6. aung san suu kyi belonged to which country?

- a. bangladesh
- b. myanmar
- c. sri lanka
- d. maldives

Ans b

7. 'freedom from fear' is written by?

- a. mahatma gandhi
- b. karl marx
- c. nelson mandela
- d. aung san suu kyi

Ans d

8. for aung san suu kyi, to live a dignified life what do we need to overcome?

- a. shyness
- b. hesitation
- c. fear
- d. power of conservatives

Ans c

9. to whom does swaraj concept belong?

- a. gandhi
- b. nelson mandela
- c. leo tolstoy
- d. ruskin bond

Ans a

10. when did gandhi write hind swaraj?

- a. 1908
- b. 1909
- c. 1910
- d. 1911

Ans b

11. Who said swaraj is my birth right and i shall have it?

- a. gandhi
- b. subash chandra bose
- c. bal ganga dhar tilak
- d. annie besant

Ans b

12. who wrote 'on liberty'?

- a. hayek
- b. bentham
- c. JS Mill
- d. gandhi

Ans c

13. what is reasonable restrictions?

- a. which can be defended by reason
- b. which can be in excess
- c. which can be out of proportion
- d. unjustifiable constraints

Ans a

14. who divides actions into other regarding and self regarding actions?

- a. hayek
- b. bentham
- c. JS Mill
- d. gandhi

Ans c

15. which value is emphasised in liberalism?

- a. tolerance
- B. state's control
- c. family's control
- d. equality

Ans a

16. what has changed in classical and modern liberalism?

- a. role of individuals
- b. role of state
- c. role of markets
- d. role of family

Ans b

17. what is 'freedom to'?

- a. neutral liberty
- b. attractive liberty
- c. negative liberty
- d. positive liberty

Ans d

18. What is freedom from?

- a. a. neutral liberty
- b. attractive liberty
- c. negative liberty
- d. positive liberty

Ans c

19. what is NOT the reason given by mill to protect freedom of expression?

- a. no idea is false
- b. ideas which harms one culture is also true
- c. ideas true at one point can be false at other time
- d. truth emerges by conflict

Ans b

20 JSMill belonged to which country?

- a. USA
- b. germany
- C. britain
- d. mexico

Ans c

Chapter 3 – Equality

why do we need equality?

We need equality so that we can get equal treatment in society. when we are treated equally, an individual earns respect and dignity. he feels he/she is having equal worth in society despite race, caste, color, status or nationality. a person gets equal rights and liberty. and by making use of this, he/she is able to develop his/her full personality.

Q&A

Q1. Why is equality important?

Ans. equality is important so that we can get equal treatment and not be discriminated on the basis of color, race, gender, caste, religion and region. this will allow individual to cherish dignity and respect in society. an individual will also be able to enjoy equal rights in society by which he/she can develop full personality.

Q2. what was the slogan in french revolution?

Ans. liberty, equality and fraternity.

Q3. do we have an equal society?

Ans. No, there's no equality in society because discrimination against women, backward communities still exist. poverty and unemployment evils are still rampant which do not allow people to have minimum necessity for life.

WHAT IS EQUALITY?

Q&A

Q1. What is equality?

Ans. equality means that all people are entitled to same rights and oppurtunities to develop their skills and talents and to pursue their goals and amibitions.

Q2. do we want equality in income?

Ans. no

Q3. do we want equality of oppurtunity?

Ans. yes

EQUALITY OF OPPURTUNITIES

Q&A

Q1. what is equality of oppurtunity?

Ans. equality of oppurtunity means people having access to basic goods such as education, health care and safe housing that will lead to an equal and just society.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES

Q&A

Q1. What is natural inequality?

Ans. Natural inequalities are those that emerge from different capabilities and talents. they are due to different physical characteristics.

Q2. can natural inequality be altered?

Ans. natural inequality can be altered if there is huge support from government and institutions to disbaled people.

Q3. what are social inequality?

Ans. social inequalities are those inequalities that arise from the deprivation of basic things which are necessary to lead a minimum quality of life like education, safe housing and healthcare.

THREE DIMENSIONS OF INEQUALITY

a. political equality

In democratic societies, these would include granting equal citizenship to all members of the state. equal citizenship means certain basic rights such as right to vote, freedom of expression, movement and association and freedom of belief are granted to everybody. they can participate in the affairs of the country. but still you

would have noticed that not all are able to exercise these rights like freedom of expression and movement. it is because that they do not have equal access to resources like education. so they cannot exercise their freedom of speech and expression. so we need to grant them social equality as well. so political equality may not be sufficient but it is certainly an important component.

b. social equality

making equal laws are enough. what we require is equality in the access of resources. so there need to be equal social and economic conditions like adequate provision of health care, education, nutrition and minimum wages.

unequal opportunities do not arise only from lack of goods but also from customs. for example: women are not given equal rights in inheritance in india. so we need to make policies to prevent discrimination and harassment of women in public places.

c. economic equality

When there is significant differences in wealth and property between individuals or classes, then it leads to economic inequality. there are people who live below poverty line. they cannot afford food, water, sanitation and schooling. so there need to be minimum wage for individuals. and equal opportunities need to be provided.

Q&A

Q1. What are the three dimensions of equality?

Ans. political, economic and social equality

Q2. what is political equality ?

Ans. political equality means granting equal citizenship to all members of the state. equal citizenship provides certain basic rights such as right to vote, freedom of expression, movement and association and freedom of belief to everybody. They can participate in the affairs of the country.

Q3. what is social equality?

Ans. It means provision of equality in society. equality of opportunities need to be provided so that minimum quality of life can be achieved.

Q4. what is economic equality?

Ans. economic equality means granting equal economic opportunities to all.

Q5. what are the views of karl marx on equality?

Ans. karl marx , 19th century thinker says that inequality has arisen because of the ownership of important economic resources like oil, land, forests and other forms of property by rich class. and by owning such a great economic power, they have also got hold of political power. so these rich class make policies which benefit the rich class and is disadvantageous to poor class. so economic inequality provides support to other forms of inequality. so only providing opportunities will not help the poor class. karl marx says the need is to have state or public control over the resources and property of the society. so , karl marx believe that social, economic and political inequality is linked. because rich people having control over wealth leads to control over political system and this also makes them powerful in society.

Q6. what are the views of liberals on equality?

Ans. To achieve equality, liberals say that let state intervene in providing minimum welfare to people. and when people have attained minimum standard of living, allow competition between them and everybody will then get according to their hard work. so long as competition is there, inequalities will not be there in the system. they believe that political , social and economic inequality is not linked. they want each sphere to be

dealt individually to tackle its problems. for political inequality we need democracy. and for social and economic inequality, state can intervene to provide minimum standard of living. liberals donot have problem as such with inequality. but they want that inequality should not disturb us while achieving our fuller capabilities.

HOW CAN WE PROMOTE EQUALITY?

a. establishing formal equality

There are various inequalities around. and these inequalities can be removed when the law of the country strictly deals with it.

Women initially were not given right to vote. dalits were exploited. blacks were treated as slaves. but now the law has changed and their condition has also improved. so there is a need to make laws and policies which will help in their empowerment. for example: indian constitution banned untouchability post independence under Article 17.

b. equality through different treatment

there is also a need to look at individuals from different angle. disabled people require special treatment so that they can get equal chance to enter public life. women needs to be protected in night when they return from work. so these kind of special treatment enhance nad promote equality rather than disturbing equality. in india we have also given special treatment in the form of reservations to backward community.

c. Affirmative Action

backward community has been deprived of minimum standard of life and dignity since ages. there lacked basic necessities like education, food and decent housing. this lead to their deprivation and they became further backward. post independence, our constitution granted equal rights to all.

Q&A

Q1. What steps can be taken to promote equality?

Ans. a. Establishing formal equality

b. Equality through different treatment

c. Affirmative Action

Q2. How can equality be established by following formal system?

Ans. Our political system needs to establish stringent laws and policies so that equality is established formally. for example: our indian constitution abolished untouchability under Article 17.

Q3. what is affirmative action?

Ans. affirmative action means taking positive measures to minimise and eliminate social inequalities.

Q4. why do we need affirmative action?

Ans. we require affirmative action because our society has entrenched inequality. Customs in our society since ages has deprived lower castes of minimum standard of living. And this has further made them backward. India has also failed miserably in providing good schooling and health facilities to all sections of the community. so government has provided them reservations so that they get level playing field in competition with better off people.

Q5. what is the criticism of affirmative action?

Ans. critics of affirmative action says that reservations goes against the right to equal treatment. they say that reservations are reverse discrimination. equality means that all persons should be treated equally. and if we will make distinctions between caste to provide them reservations in jobs, we will further reinforce the caste factor. so they say that we need to do away with the caste distinctions.

MCQ

1. what is the slogan of french revolution?

- a. liberty
- b. eternity
- c. equality
- d. fraternity

Ans b

2. what tenet equality does not fulfil?

- a. giving respect
- b. taking away liberty
- c. enjoying full rights
- d. equal treatment

Ans b

3. what is equality?

- a. everybody should have access to hospitals
- b. everybody should score same in class.
- c. everybody should have same income
- d. everybody should have same clothes

Ans a

4. What is equality of opportunity?

- a. access to same clothing brand
- b. access to schooling
- c. access to good food
- d. access to luxury vehicles

Ans b

5. what is not equality of opportunity?

- a. access to education
- b. access to health care
- c. equality in ambition
- d. equality in safe housing

Ans c

6. what is not the dimension of equality?

- a. professional
- b. social
- c. political
- d. economic

Ans a

7. karl marx belonged to which century?

- a. 18th
- b. 19th
- c. 20th
- d. 21st

Ans b

8. which one is NOT karl marx views on equality?

- a. poor class exploited by rich class
- b. politics controlled by rich class
- c. provide minimum level of welfare
- d. state control of public resources

Ans c

9. What are liberals views on equality?

- a. poor class exploited by rich class
- b. politics controlled by rich class
- c. provide minimum level of welfare
- d. state control of public resources

Ans c

10. sapta kranti is the ideology belongs to ?

- a. gandhi
- b. marx
- c. chandra bose
- d. lohia

Ans d

11. what is affirmative actions?

- a. making laws and policies
- b. reservations
- c. giving them free food.
- d. giving them free clothes

Ans b

12. which ideology calls for equal rights of men and women?

- a. socialism
- b. liberalism
- c. feminism
- d. marxism

Ans c

Chapter 4 - Social justice

Introduction

Our society requires justice so that we are able to have order and the well being of all the people. now the question is what kind of justice. rich people will argue that they want a completely liberal society where market will rule and state will function merely to maintain law and order. this is justice for them. whereas socialists will say that justice is where state will occupy all resources and there is equal distribution of resources. so what is justice? important thinkers have given their own view point on justice.

what is justice?

justice involves the well being of all people. immanuel kant has argued that human beings possesses dignity. and if all persons are granted dignity , then they will have equal oppurtunity to develop their talents and pursue their chosen goals. justice means that we give equal consideration to all individuals.

Q&A

Q1. What is justice?

Ans. justice means giving equal consideration to all individuals.

Q2. What does immanuel kant says about justice?

Ans. immanuel kant has argued that human beings possesses dignity. and if all persons are granted dignity , then they will have equal oppurtunity to develop their talents and pursue their chosen goals.

Equal treatment for equals

Equality does not mean that everybody should be treated equally. it means that equal treatment should be provided to equals only. This means that there can be equality of oppurtunity only when people are educated. that means equality of oppurtunity should be for equally educated. For example: everybody has equal access to law. but the irony is that only rich and educated people can access it. so, for poor people equal access to law does not mean anything. so make them equal PIL has been introduced. PIL is a process where anybody/group can file a petition in court on behalf of any aggrieved group. so now poor people have been brought at an equal platform.

Q&A

Q1. Does equality mean that everybody should be treated equally?

Ans . No

Q2. What is the meaning of equal treatment for equals?

Ans. It means that equal treatment should be provided to equals only. This means that there can be equality of oppurtunity only when people are educated. So, while talking about equal treatment we need to see whether they can be equally treated. For example: if a boss says that a male colleague in their office stays late at night. The boss cannot say the same thing to female colleague to stay late in office. Because the female has security problem at night. a boss can only tell male colleague to stay late till night. So only equals can be treated equally.

Proportionate justice.

this is the second principle of justice. although equality is an important principle but we cannot have equal treatment for all. how will you feel if you have worked so hard fo your exams and you get the same marks as your friend who has slept and played during exams. you will feel this is injustice. so justice has to be according to the merit. it means rewarding people according to the scale and quality of effort. so for justice in society, equal treatment needs to be balanced with proportionality.

Q&A

Q1. What is proportionate justice?

Ans. Justice has to be according to the merit. It means rewarding people according to the scale and quality of effort for justice in society, equal treatment needs to be balanced with proportionality.

Q2. What are the three principles of justice?

Ans.

- a. equal treatment for equals.
- b. proportionate justice
- c. recognition of special needs

Recognition of special needs

this is the third principle of justice. i will repeat the same point again that everybody cannot be treated equally. there are people with special needs also. for example: handicaps. these people have disabilities and cannot be compared with abled people. so state needs to help them and provide them facilities so that they can come equal to abled people.

another example: we need to recognise that if women work at night then security issues arise. and we need to take note of that rather than comparing them with male colleagues.

similarly, if a person lack good education , we cannot compare him/her with a convent educated student. for that government has provided reservations so that underprivileged children can be brought at par.

so, physical disabilities, lack of education and health care are some factors which are considered grounds for special treatment.

John Rawl's theory of justice

While reading this chapter, we might be thinking what kind of just society we want? john rawls, an important political thinker, has given a theory of justice to achieve a just state. he puts all individuals behind the 'veil of ignorance'. 'veil of ignorance' means that individuals are put in a position where they do not know what is their status, wealth, class, ability , talent etc. so these individuals will choose privileges which will affect them once they come out of veil of ignorance. Rawls said that these individuals are rational and will choose privileges which will help them in developing their fuller personality. so they will first choose liberty. Because if an individual has liberty then he/she will be able to achieve anything by his/her hard work. second they will want is equality of oppurtunity. that means all individuals should get the equal oppurtunity. they should not be discriminated on the basis of their caste, region, gender and religion.

And third, they will demand is difference principle. It means that if any individual, after veil of ignorance, comes out is disabled or unfortunate, then society should help that least advantaged person.

This Rawl's theory of justice where rationality rather than moral thinking can lead us to have a fair and just society.

Q&A

Q1. What is just distribution of resources?

Ans. A society requires just distribution of goods and services for maintaing law and order. if there are deep inequalities in society, then it requires redistribution of goods and resources. for example: when india was under british rule, then zamindars had acquired vast swathes of land. But post independence, land reforms were carried out and land was redistributed among poor peasants.

Q2. What are basic needs of life?

Ans. Basic needs of life include housing, nourishment, clean drinking water, education and a minimum wage.

Q3. What is Rawl's theory of justice?

Ans. John Rawls, an important political thinker, has given a theory of justice to achieve a just state. He puts all individuals behind the 'veil of ignorance'. 'veil of ignorance' means that individuals are put in a position where they do not know what is their status, wealth, class, ability, talent etc. so these individuals will choose privileges which will affect them once they come out of veil of ignorance. Rawls said that these individuals are rational and will choose privileges which will help them in developing their fuller personality. so they will first choose liberty. Because if an individual has liberty then he/she will be able to achieve anything by his/her hard work. second they will want is equality of opportunity. that means all individuals should get the equal opportunity. they should not be discriminated on the basis of their caste, region, gender and religion. And third, they will demand is difference principle. It means that if any individual, after veil of ignorance, comes out is disabled or unfortunate, then society should help that least advantaged person. This Rawl's theory of justice where rationality rather than moral thinking can lead us to have a fair and just society.

Q4. What is veil of ignorance?

Ans. Rawls has talked about veil of ignorance in his theory of justice. He puts all individuals behind the 'veil of ignorance'. 'veil of ignorance' means that individuals are put in a position where they do not know what is their status, wealth, class, ability, talent etc.

Q5. What are the three principles in John Rawls theory?

Ans

- a. liberty
- b. equality of opportunity
- c. difference principle

Pursuing Social Justice

To pursue justice in society, different thinkers will argue differently to bring justice. some will say to bring free market so that everybody can pursue their own interests. free market means that individuals should be free to own property and enter into contracts and agreements with each other regarding prices, wages and profits. they should be free to compete with each other to gain greatest amount of benefit. they believe that if free markets are there, then less interference by state will ensure equal distribution of benefits and duties in society. nowadays, free markets are demanding state to step in to regulate markets like provision of health, education.

Q&A

Q1. What is free market?

Ans. free market means that individuals should be free to own property and enter into contracts and agreements with each other regarding prices, wages and profits. they should be free to compete with each other to gain greatest amount of benefit.

Q2. What are the advantages of free markets?

Ans. In free markets, there is less interference by state which ensures equal distribution of benefits and duties in society. Free market also allow us to have more choices. And moreover they provide good quality services in comparison to poor quality of services provided by governmental institutions.

Q3. What are the disadvantages of free markets ?

Ans. free markets favor the privileged because they have money and resources to buy goods and services they want.

MCQ

1. which thinker talks about human dignity?

- a. plato
- b. socrates
- c. kant
- d. aristotle

Ans c

2. provisions of equal treatment for ?

- a. equals
- b. rich class
- c. poor class
- d. all

Ans a

3. which is a political right?

- a. right to vote
- b. right to life
- c. right to liberty
- d. right to property

Ans a

4. What is proportionate justice?

- a. equal treatment for all
- b. well being of all
- c. justice according to merit
- d. measuring justice

Ans c

5. equal treatment should be balanced by what?

- a. equality
- b. proportionality
- c. fraternity
- d. liberty

Ans b

6. what is NOT the principle of justice?

- a. proportionate justice
- b. equal treatment for equals
- c. equal treatment for all
- d. recognition of special needs

Ans c

7. which famous thinker gave theory of justice?

- a. gandhi
- b. rawls
- c. martin luther
- d. mother teresa

Ans b

8. Rawls theory of justice is build on ?

- a. morality
- b. fraternity
- c. rationality
- d. sanctity

Ans c

9. what is minimum needs of life?

- a. clean drinking water
- b. three room house
- c. a small car
- d. nice clothes

Ans a

10. Which is not included in minimum quality of life?

- a. housing
- b. clean drinking water
- c. nourishment
- d. small car

Ans d

11. We require free markets because?

- a. goods and services are free
- b. quality goods and services are provided
- c. cost of social goods are less
- d. there is fair distribution of goods

Ans b

12. we require state intervention because?

- a. goods and services are free
- b. quality goods and services are provided
- c. cost of social goods are less
- d. there is fair distribution of goods

Ans d

13. which point is NOT in favor of free markets?

- a. superior quality of goods
- b. fair distribution of goods
- c. greater choices
- d. merit rewarded

Ans b

14. which is not the principle of justice?

- a. favoring least advantaged
- b. liberty
- c. fraternity
- d. equality

Ans c

Chapter 5 – Rights

what are rights?

rights are entitlements that we as citizens, individuals and human beings can enjoy. they are recognised by society as legitimate claim. they are necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity. for example: right to livelihood is considered necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity. otherwise, we have to beg for buying basic necessities and this hurts the dignity of an individual. rights are also claimed because they are necessary for our well being. they help individuals to develop their skills and talents. for example: right to education. an educated person can develop his skills and progress in life.

Q&A

Q1. what are rights?

Ans. rights are entitlements that we as citizens, individuals and human beings can enjoy. they are recognised by society as legitimate claim.

Q2. why are rights necessary?

Ans .a. rights are necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity. for example: right to livelihood is considered necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity. otherwise, we have to beg for buying basic necessities and this hurts the dignity of an individual.

b. rights are also claimed because they are necessary for our well being. they help individuals to develop their skills and talents. for example: right to education. an educated person can develop his skills and progress in life.

Q3. how does rights leads to a dignified life?

Ans. rights are necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity. for example: right to livelihood is considered necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity. otherwise, we have to beg for buying basic necessities and this hurts the dignity of an individual.

where do rights come from?

Q&A

Q1. where have rights come from ?

Ans. In 17th and 18th century, thinkers have said that rights are derived from god or given us by nature. the rights are derived from natural. it means that rights are not given by any ruler or a society rather we are born with them. so these rights cannot be taken away. and three natural rights are: life, liberty and property. all other rights are said to be derived from these basic rights. this natural rights theory resists /opposes the arbitrary power of state and safeguards our individual freedom.

but now term human rights are being used rather than natural rights. this is because the idea that rights are derived from god or from nature is unacceptable today. rights are seen increasingly as guarantees that human beings themselves seek to lead a minimally good life.

Q2. what are human rights?

Ans. human rights are given because we deserve rights as we all are humans. it means all persons are equal and no one is born to serve others. this concept is used increasingly to challenge inequalities based on race, caste, religion or and gender.

legal rights and state

Rights become more effective when they are given recognition by state. many countries have Bill of Rights in their constitution. our constitution also has fundamental rights. through rights people demand from state. rights places an obligation upon state to act in a certain way. it also indicates what the state might refrain

from doing. for example: state cannot a person arbitrarily without knowing the cause. so rights ensures that authority of state is exercised without violating sanctity of an individual life and liberty.

kinds of rights

a. political rights: it gives right to equality and right to participate in political process. t includes right to vote and elect representatives, right to contest elections, right to form political parties.

politicalo rights are supplemented by civil liberties. civil liberties like right to a free and fair trial, rightto express one's view freely, and right to protest and dissent.

civil liberties and political rights form the basis of democratic system.

b. economic rights: political rights can only be exercised when our basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, adequate wages are recognised.

c. cultural rights: nowadays, groups are even asking for cultural rights. for example: right to be educated in their mother tongue, right to establish educational institutions for teaching one's language. and this is necessary for leading a good life.

Q&A

Q1. what are kinds of rights?

Ans. a. political rights: it gives right to equality and right to participate in political process. it includes right to vote and elect representatives, right to contest elections, right to form political parties.

politicalo rights are supplemented by civil liberties. civil liberties like right to a free and fair trial, rightto express one's view freely, and right to protest and dissent.

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Q2. what are political rights?

Ans. it gives right to equality and right to participate in political process. t includes right to vote and elect representatives, right to contest elections, right to form political parties.

politicalo rights are supplemented by civil liberties. civil liberties like right to a free and fair trial, rightto express one's view freely, and right to protest and dissent.

civil liberties and political rights form the basis of democratic system.

Rights and Responsibilities

a. rights are not simply claims. they are not mainly insructions given to state to act in a particular way. but it also calls for obligations or responsibilities to act in a certain way. it compel us to think not only of self interest but also defending things as being good for all of us. protecting ozone layer, minimising air and water pollution are common good.

b. it also requires that an individual must respect the rights of other. remember harm principle of JSMill

c. we must balance our rights when they come into conflict. for example: my freedom of speech nadexpression says that i have right to take picture but i cannottake pictures of a person bathing otherwise it will violate his/her rights.

d. we must be careful of the limitations placed on our rights. restrictions should not be too a great extent that it harms the life and liberty of a person. for example: in a dictatorship country, ruler places large restrictions on rights. citizens should keep constant check on rights.

Q&A

Q1. why rights are complemented with responsibilities?

Ans. a. rights are not simply claims. they are not mainly insructions given to state to act in a particular way. but it also calls for obligations or responsibilities to act in a certain way. it compel us to think not only of self

interest but also defending things as being good for all of us. protecting ozone layer, minimising air and water pollution are common good.
b. it also requires that an individual must respect the rights of other. remember harm principle of JS Mill
c. we must balance our rights when they come into conflict. for example: my freedom of speech nadexpression says that i have right to take picture but i cannot take pictures of a person bathing otherwise it will violate his/her rights.
d. we must be careful of the limitations placed on our rights. restrictions should not be too a great extent that it harms the life and liberty of a person.

MCQ

1. what are rights?

- a. entitlements
- b. claims
- c. both of the above
- d. none of the above

Ans c

2. why rights are necessary?

- a. dignity
- b. freedom
- c. developing talents
- d. all of the above

3. where do rights come from?

- a. natural rights
- b. human rights
- c. both of the above
- d. none of the above

Ans c

4. natural rights are:

- a. rights derived from nature
- b. rights because we are humans
- c. rights given by state
- d. none of the above

Ans a

5. What are human rights?

- a. rights derived from nature
- b. rights because we are humans
- c. rights given by state
- d. none of the above

Ans b

6. what are natural rights?

- a. life liberty property

b. life liberty

- c. life property
- d. liberty and property

Ans a

7. Which thinker talked about human dignity

- a. rawls
- b. kant
- c. neitzche
- d. plato

Ans b

8. rights and responsibilities go hand in hand because:

- a. respect other people's rights
- b. citizens to be vigilant on restrictions on rights
- c. common good important
- d. all of the above

Ans d

9. When was human rights adopted by general assembly?

- a. 1947
- b. 1948
- c. 1949
- d. 1950

Ans b

10. which organisation adopted universal declaration of human rights?

- a. security council
- b. general assembly
- c. trusteeship council
- d. international court of justice

Ans a

Chapter 6 - Citizenship

What is citizenship?

It is defined as full and equal membership of a political community. full membership of a political community means that he/she enjoys all civil as well as political rights under the protection of the state in return of his/her loyalty to the state. loyalty to the state means that he/she agrees to abide by the rules and regulations of the society, not be disturbance to the society and follow his/her duties completely alongwith rights. you can understand full membership by taking an example of refugees. they do not have full membership of their country and hence they donot enjoy any rights and live like strangers in other country.

and equal membership means that all citizens have got equal rights. nobody is discriminated on the basis of caste, religion, region and gender.

When we talk about citizenship, we talk about rights and alongwith this duties. but we have won this after many struggles for example: freedom struggle by indians. in south africa, blacks fought for equal rights.

Citizenship is not only about state and citizens relations but also about citizen- citizen relations, and duties of citizens to state.

Q&A

Q1. Describe the meaning and definition of citizenship.

Ans. It is defined as full and equal membership of a political community.

Q2. what is meant by full membership of community?

Ans. full membership of a political community means that he/she enjoys all civil as well as political rights under the protection of the state in return of his/her loyalty to the state.

Q3. what is meant by equal membership of citizenship?

Ans. equal membership means that all citizens have got equal rights. nobody is discriminated on the basis of caste, religion, region and gender.

EQUAL RIGHTS

All citizens should be provided with equal rights. but not everyone in india gets to enjoy equal rights. For example: slum dwellers. slum dwellers come from poorer parts of the country like Bihar and UP and settle in towns to earn a living for them. so they migrate from their villages and land up in metropolitan areas like Delhi and Mumbai. These poor migrants do not get basic housing and they live in slums areas in one small room with no clean drinking water, sanitation, proper nourishment, and housing. but these migrants also play a very important role by providing us cleaning services at our home, cleaning our cars etc. Q&A

Q1. Do tribals share the same equal rights?

Ans. Tribal people do not share equal rights. Their forests are being cut by rich people for their own commercial interests. They build hotels, playgrounds and their own beautiful locales. and destroy the tribal people's area of living. They have been rendered homeless and been rooted out from their traditional place.

Q2. Do slum dwellers share the equal rights?

Ans. Slum dwellers do not share the equal rights. they come from poorer parts of the country like Bihar and UP and settle in towns to earn a living for them. so they migrate from their villages and land up in metropolitan areas like Delhi and Mumbai. These poor migrants do not get basic housing and they live in slums areas in one small room with no clean drinking water, sanitation, proper nourishment, and housing. but these migrants also play a very important role by providing us cleaning services at our home, cleaning our cars etc. so even if these poor people are indians, they do not enjoy the basic minimum necessities of life.

Q3. do all people enjoy equal rights?

Ans. No. poor people, slum dwellers, tribals do not enjoy equal rights. as they do not have access to basic necessities.

Citizen and Nation

Q&A

Q1. how is citizenship acquired?

Ans. citizenship can be acquired by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and inclusion of territory.

Q.2. What do you mean by Naturalised citizenship?

Ans. Naturalised citizenship is a process of acquiring foreign citizenship. It is a process by which foreigners acquire citizenship of any other state in which they wish to settle permanently. Naturalised citizenship is acquired after birth.

Universal citizenship

Q&A

Q1. What is global citizenship?

Ans. global citizenship means granting human rights to every individual.

Q2. what is the need for global citizenship?

Ans. We require global citizenship because:

- a. we are living in an interdependent so our problems are common.
- b. world is affected by global problems like war, hunger, devastation and weapons and environmental problems.
- c. we need an inclusive idea of citizenship so that everybody is respected only because they are humans.
- d. boundaries have been redefined by advancement in technology and communications.

TH Marshall on citizenship

TH Marshall in his book "citizenship and social class" defined citizenship as one who possesses full and equal membership of community. he gave three kinds of rights:

- a. civil rights: protection of life , liberty and property
- b. political rights: right to vote
- c. social rights: right to education, employment.

Q&A

Q1.. Who was T.H. Marshall?

Ans. T.H. Marshall was a British Sociologist.

Q2. Which rights are considered most important by T.H. Marshall in his idea of citizenship?

Ans. 1. Civil Rights 2. Political Rights 3. Social Rights.

MCQ

1. Who said, "He who has the power to take part in deliberative or judicial administration of any state is said by us to be a citizen of that state?"

- a Aristotle
- b Plato
- c Gettell
- d Boyd.

Ans. a

2. french revolution occurred in?

- a. 1769
- b. 1789
- c. 1799
- d. 1800

Ans b

3. what is citizenship?

- a. full membership
- b. equal membership
- c. both of the above
- d. non of the above

Ans c

4. apartheid was practiced in ?

- a. germany
- b. india
- c. nigeria
- d. south africa

Ans d

5. Right to minimum wage is:

- a. social right
- b. political right
- c. economic right
- d. natural right

Ans c

6. Right to vote is ?

- a. social right
- b. political right

c. economic right

d. natural right

Ans b

7. freedom to speech and expression

- a. social right
- b. political right
- c. economic right
- d. civil right

Ans d

8. which group of sections do not have equal rights of citizens?

- a. tribal
- b. slum dwellers
- c. women
- d. all of the above

Ans d

9. National policy on urban dwellers was set up in?

- a. 2003
- b. 2004
- c. 2005
- d.2006

Ans b

10. in which part of the constitution is citizenship found?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Ans b

11. citizenship can be acquired by:

- a. inclusion of territory
- b. living
- c. travelling
- d. studying

Ans a

12. citizenship can be acquired by:

- a. inclusion of territory
- b. birth
- c. descent
- d. all of the above

Ans d

13. we require global citizenship for:

- a. global problems
- b. boundaries changing
- c. interdependency
- d. all of the above

Ans d

14. Marshall's book?

- a. citizenship and social class
- b. citizenship
- c. equality
- d. social class

Ans a

15. Marshall's rights are:

- a. civil
- b. political
- c. social
- D. all of the above

Ans d

16. Marshall's idea of citizenship is based on :

- a. liberty
- b. equality
- c. fraternity
- d. sanctity

Ans b

17. TH Marshall belonged to which country?

- a. USA
- b. Britain
- c. germany
- d. turkey

Ans b

Chapter 7 - Nationalism

Nationalism

This is very important point which we come across at first place, is what is nation? and what is nationalism? nation is an imagined community which is held together by common beliefs, aspirations, and imaginations of its members. it is based on assumptions which people make on which they are identified. these common assumptions are:

- a. shared beliefs
- b. history
- c. territory
- d. shared political ideals
- e. common political identity

Before we discuss, these points in little detail let us first answer the questions.

Q&A

Q1. what is a nation?

Ans. nation is an imagined community which is held together by common beliefs, aspirations, and imaginations of its members.

Q2. what are the common assumptions on which people identify themselves as a collective unity?

Ans. The common assumptions on which people identify themselves as a collective unity are:

- a. shared beliefs
- b. history
- c. territory

- d. shared political ideals
- e. common political identity

Q3. How does sharing beliefs constitute a nation?

Ans. a nation does not consist of mountains, hills, territory, infrastructure and natural resources etc. but nation is made by its people. and a nation exists only when people believe that they belong together. They have a belief that they are one entity and together as one team, we have to take our country forward.

Q4. How does sharing history constitute nation?

Ans. India shares history of its ancient and long civilisation. she (india) shares her legends, historical memories, historical records . we also share our freedom movement. this sense of history binds us as one entity.

Q5. how does sharing a territory constitute a nation?

Ans. Sharing a common past and living together on a particular territory over a long period of time gives people a sense of collective identity. it helps them to imagine themselves as one community. people who see themselves as nation speak of homeland, fatherland, or holyland. for example: jewish people say palestine as their homeland.

Q6. what beliefs constitute a nation? explain

Ans. a. Shared Beliefs

a nation does not consist of mountains, hills, territory, infrastructure and natural resources etc. but nation is made by its people. and a nation exists only when people believe that they belong together. They have a belief that they are one entity and together as one team, we have to take our country forward.

b. history

india shares history of its ancient and long civilisation. she (india) shares her legends, historical memories, historical records . we also share our freedom movement. this sense of history binds us as one entity.

c. territory

Sharing a common past and living together on a particular territory over a long period of time gives people a sense of collective identity. it helps them to imagine themselves as one community. people who see themselves as nation speak of homeland, fatherland, or holyland. for example: jewish people say palestine as their homeland.

d. shared political ideals

india shares its political ideals like democracy, liberty, secularism, socialism, and equality. these ideals keep indian people united. people have accepted these ideals as benefitting every section of community and are willing to live together. we are also bound by obligations and these obligations(duty) towards our country has kept us united.

e. common political identity

we are identified as one political entity because we adhere to the values enshrined in our constitution. we have accepted secularism, freedom and rights etc as the values in our constitution. india does not share a common religious and linguistic identity.

Q.7. Give the meaning of nationalism.

Ans. nationalism means devotion for the nation. It is a sentiment that binds the people together.

National Self-Determination

Q&A

Q1. Write two merits of nationalism.

Ans. 1. Nationalism inculcates patriotic spirit. A man is prepared to make any sacrifice for the glory and safety of his/her country.

2. Nationalism is a unifying factor. it creates religious and cultural unity.

Q2. Write two demerits of nationalism.

Ans. 1. Nationalism is a threat to world peace. Nationalism many a times becomes the cause of many wars. people belonging to minority or other nation feels marginalised which becomes a cause of conflict and violence.

2. A nation upholding the values of nationalism regards its nations as superior to others and thereby creates hatred for other nations. for example: hitler regarded jewish race as inferior to aryan race. and hence he carried out mass massacres of jewish in order to exterminate them.

Q3. What is right to self determination?

Ans. right to self determination means right to govern oneself.

Q4. what are the merits of self determination?

Ans. a. they have the right to govern themselves

b. they can determine their own future developments.

c. they get recognition as a distinct political entity.

d. they can protect their own cultural group.

e. political independence provide dignity and freedom from colonial domination. as in case of asian and african freedom struggles.

Q5. What are the demerits of national self determination?

Ans. a. many times, minorities are not considered as equal citizens.

b. impossible to grant self determination to every group.

c. it will lead to formation of many small states will be created.

Q6. How can minorities problem be solved in a nation?

Ans. nations need to be made more democratic and inclusive. we need to accept the fact that it is a globalisation world and people are on the move for jobs, travel, marriage and for residence. So, we cannot follow restrictive definition of nation. they need to give constitutional protection to minority groups. right to representation in legislative bodies can also be provided. also we can recognise a nation on the basis of political identity rather than reinforcing cultural, language or religious identity.

Q7. Distinguish between state and nation.

Ans. Following are the difference between state and nation:

1. State has four essential elements, but elements of nation are not fixed.

2. The elements of a nation may change and they go on changing, but the elements of state are permanent and remain same.

3. Idea of oneness is essential for the nation but not for the state.

4. Definite territory is essential for the state but not for the Nation.

5. Sovereignty is essential for the state and not for the Nation.

Q8. what was tagore's critique of nationalism?

Ans 1. tagore believed in internationalism rather than nationalism . he believed that humanity cannot be divided on the basis of nations or borders. equal rights and dignity need to be provided to everyone irrespective of his/her nationality.

MCQ

1. What is a nation?

- a. government
- b. sovereignty
- c. imagined community
- d. population

Ans c

2. Why is nation called imagined community?

- a. it occurs only in imagination.
- b. it is false imagination.
- c. it is a community which does not exist
- d. it is based aspirations and imaginations of its members like beliefs, political identity etc.

Ans d

3. what does nation include?

- a. shared beliefs
- b. history
- c. territory
- d. all of the above

Ans d

4. what does nation include?

- A. Shared political ideals
- b. common political identity
- c. territory
- d. all of the above

Ans d

5. What does nation does not include?

- a. government
- b. political ideals
- c. territory
- d. history

Ans a

6. which political ideals india shares?

- a. sovereignty
- b. state religion
- c. freedom
- d. rights

Ans b

7. Which of the following is not a difference between State and Nation?

- a State has four essential elements but nation has none.

b Idea of oneness is essential for the nation but not for the State.

c Sovereignty is essential for a state and not for a nation.

d Sovereignty is essential for a nation and not for a state.

Ans d

8. Which of the following elements is responsible for the promotion of nationalism?

a Common Motherland

b Common Language

c Common Race

d All the above.

Ans. d

9. The word nation is derived from which language?

a Greek

b French

c Latin

d Russian.

Ans. c

10. right to self determination means:

a. self government

b. to determine somebody's future

c. right in indian constitution

d. to determine an individual's destiny

Ans a

11. why do we need to make nations more democratic and inclusive?

a. we love democracy

b. democracy will give equal rights to all citizens whether majority or minority

c. it will lead to financial inclusion

d. it will lead to global citizenship

Ans b

12. how can we protect minority in a nation?

a. constitutional protection

b. democracy

c. right to representation in legislative bodies

d. all of the above

Ans d

13. tagore believed in?

a. nationalism

- b. internationalism
 - c. regionalism
 - d. localism
- Ans b

- a. tagore
 - b. gandhi
 - c. ambedkar
 - d. nehru
- Ans a

14. which famous indian thinker provided critique of nationalism?

Chapter 8 – Secularism

What is secularism?

Q&A

Q1. What is secularism?

Ans. Secularism is a normative doctrine which seeks to realise a secular society. It is free from inter-religious and intra religious domination. It promotes freedom to practice their religion and equality between religions as well as within religions.

Q2. What is inter religious domination? Give example.

Ans. Inter religious domination : situations where one religion dominates and suppresses other religion. For example In 1984, there were anti sikh riots. In 2004, in Godhra riots, Gujarat, Muslims were killed. All these examples show how one religion killed and suppressed other religion to show their superiority and domination.

Q3. What is intra religious domination? Give example.

Ans. Intra religious domination: situations where a community/religion dominates its own members. For example: Dalits are at a very low hierarchy and they are treated inhumanely and like slaves by upper castes.

Q4. Give characteristics of secular state?

- Ans.**
- a. state should not be run by religious heads rather directly elected by people. A state governed by priestly order is called theocratic state.
 - b. A state should also not have any formal or legal alliance with any religion. For example: although pakistan is headed by democratic rulers. But it is having an official religion namely sunni islam.
 - c. State should be committed to principles and goals like peace, freedom from religious oppression, discrimination and also inter religious and intra religious equality.

Model of secularism

Q&A

Q 1. What is the difference between western model of secularism and indian model of secularism?

Ans. The difference between western model of secularism and indian model of secularism is :
Western model of secularism: State will not intervene in the affairs of religion. And religion will not intervene in the affairs of the state. Each have a separate sphere of its own. No public policy will be drafted on the basis of religion. And the state cannot aid any religious institution. It cannot give any financial support to educational institutions run by religious communities. State do not intervene in the affairs of religion till the time religion is working within the limits of the law. For example: if a religion does not allow woman to become a priest , then the state can do little about it. If the religion does not allow some community to enter in its temple, then the state cannot do anything about it. State does not give community based rights or

minority rights. This was because; most of the western societies was religiously homogenous except the presence of Jews. So they focused on individual freedom and equality and inter religious issues were neglected.

Q 2. Mention any two features of India as a secular state.

- Ans** 1. There is no state religion in India. No religion has been given special rights and no religion is given any special help by the state.
 2. The Constitution grants religious freedom to all the people. Every individual can pursue religion of their choice.

Q 3. Is secularism suitable for India? Explain.

Ans. Secularism is most suitable for India due to following reasons:

1. Multi-Religious State. Secularism is most suitable for India because India is a multi-religious state. So, it is not desirable to accept one single religion as the state religion.
2. Impact of ancient culture. Since ancient times diverse religious movements flourished in different parts of India. And this promoted tolerance. So the framers of the Constitution felt that secularism was the best option to continue that spirit.
3. India is a democratic State. So it grants Freedom of religion and equality of all religions to every individual.
4. Partition of the country. The division of the country made us learn that india needs to be secular country if it wants peace in the country.

Q.4. Mention five forces that threaten the growth of a secular state in India.

Ans. Followings are the main forces and factors which threaten the growth of a secular state in India:

1. Communalism. Hatred amongst communities has led to inter-community conflicts. for example: godhra riots, anti sikh riots in 1984.
3. Casteism. Almost all the political parties in India contest elections on the basis of caste. And even a candidate for a constituency is selected on the basis of the caste.
4. Lack of tolerance. Lack of tolerance among people has become great problem for Indian secularism. Politicians also take advantage of this by inculcating more of intolerance and encouraging them to remain divided and fight.
5. Social Inequalities. Serious social inequalities like poverty, unemployment has also threaten the growth of secularism.

Q 5. Short note: difference between indian secularism and western secularism

Ans.

Western Secularism	Indian Secularism
non-interference of religion and state in each other's affairs. separation of state and religion.	State supports religious reforms.
Equality between different sects of a religion is emphasised.	Equality between different religious groups is a key concern.
Less attention to community based rights.	focus on minority rights. community based rights are granted.
individual liberty at the centre.	equality at centre

MCQ

1. what is secularism ?
 a. equality of religion
 b. freedom of religion

- c. all of the above
 d. none of the above
 Ans c

2. which one is an example of intra religious domination.

- a. anti sikh riots
- b. godhra riots
- c. ill treatment of dalits
- d. none of the above

Ans c

3. which one is an example of inter religious domination.

- a. anti sikh riots
- b. godhra riots
- c. massacres of kashmiri pandits
- d. all of the above

Ans d

4. what is a secular state?

- a. separation of religion and politics
- b. promote values of religion
- c. have an official state religion.
- d. ignores intra religious domination

Ans a

5. Secular State means :

- a The State has a religion
- b The State is impartial in the matters of religion
- c The State is against religion
- d The State is irreligious.

Ans. b

6. India is a:

- a Secular State
- b Hindu State
- c Muslim State
- d Sikh State.

Ans. a

7. Which amendment of the Constitution added the word 'secular' in the Preamble?

- a 44th Amendment
- b 42nd Amendment
- c 46th Amendment
- d 50th Amendment

Ans. b

8. what are the threats to our indian secularism?

- a. vote bank politics
- b. intolerance
- c. social inequalities
- d. all of the above

Ans d

9. which of the following characteristic indian model of secularism does not possess?

- a. complete separation of religion and politics
- b. religious reform
- c. community based rights
- d. religious freedom of minority communities

Ans a

10. which of the following characteristic indian model of secularism possess?

- a. religious reform
- b. community based rights
- c. religious freedom of minority communities
- d. all of the above

Ans d

11. western model of secularism has?

- a. complete separation of religion and politics
- b. no support of state to religion
- c. liberty of individuals
- d. all of the above

Ans d

12. western model of secularism does not possess?

- a. complete separation of religion and politics
- b. no support of state to religion
- c. liberty of individuals
- d. none of the above

Ans d

13. western model of secularism does not possess?

- a. complete separation of religion and politics
- b. no support of state to religion
- c. liberty of individuals
- d. equality of religious communities

Ans d

Chapter 9 – Peace

What is peace?

Q&A

Q1. What is peace?

Ans. Absence of war is defined as peace. and now definition of peace has been broadened to include elimination of structural violence like caste discrimination, building an equal society and eliminating patriarchal society, eliminating communalism and racism.

Q2. What are forms of structural violence?

Ans. Traditional caste system has discriminated between higher and lower castes. Although it has been now abolished by constitution. But still oppression and inequalities prevail.

Patriarchy: discrimination against women is still common even though constitution has provided right to equality for all. Discrimination in the form of lack of education, nourishment, child marriage, wife battering etc. men are considered superior to women. They(men) are treated in a better way than women. They(men) are given preference in food, nourishment, education etc.

Colonialism: it is the prolonged and direct subjection of people to alien rule. Colonial rule has exploited people and oppressed them by taking away their wealth. And also, people have been forced to perform labor.

Palestinian struggle against Israeli domination shows that colonialism has not disappeared completely.

Racism and communalism: Racism has also been an evil in society. Apartheid existed for long in South Africa.

Blacks were discriminated and were treated as inferior in comparison to whites. Communalism has also become a biggest evil because people are now discriminated on the basis of religion and this is leading to conflicts in society.

Q3. Name two thinkers who promoted war?

Ans. Nietzsche and Vilfredo Pareto.

Q4. How can peace be promoted?

Ans. By removing structural violence, we can create a democratic and just society.

Can violence promote peace?

Q&A

Q1. What method Gandhi employed to pursue freedom movement?

Ans. He made use of satyagraha and launched civil disobedience movement to achieve independence.

Q2. What is pacifists view on violence?

Ans. Pacifists say that non violence is the best way to bring about peaceful society. They urge to take a moral stand against the use of violence for attaining just ends. They say that through love and truth one can change the mind of oppressors.

Q3. What is Gandhi's view of non violence?

Ans. Non violence for Gandhi meant not only causing physical harm but also avoiding mental harm or loss of livelihood to other person. He also said that one must even give up the thought of harming the other person. He also worked towards eliminating structural violence.

State as an instrument of peace

Q&A

Q1. How state is an instrument of violence?

Ans. Although state protects our life, liberty and our rights. But a state always acts in its self interest. It uses military, army, coercion and force to protect its territory and its people from enemy country. States, many times use this instrument of coercion to suppress their own people for example: in case of authoritarian and dictatorships.

Different approaches to peace

Q&A

Q1. What are three different approaches to peace?

Ans. There are three significant approaches to peace.

Centrality to states: this approach talks about giving importance to state and respecting their sovereignty. They want balance of power so that no country dominates the other country and there is no prevailing threat of attack also .

Second approach is nature of inter state rivalry: this approach says that increase interdependence of countries. Lets have trade, cultural exchange and social cooperation. This will help in promoting peace. and cooperation will be established.

Third approach considers state to be a passing phase of human history: this approach says that with passing time, state's importance will be reduced and after some time diminished. This is because we are living in an global and interdependent world. There is increasing interactions among states. Multi national companies are coming up and increasaing their presence in society. So role of state will diminish and it will become a global world where borders will become irrelevant.

Contemporary challenges

Q&A

Q1. What are the challenges to achieving peace?

Ans. Although UN has made efforts in promoting and establishing peace, UN has also made use of war to bring peace. war in iraq and afghanistan is a clear example.

Terrorism : spread of terrorism has become a global problem. With even a superpower like USA not being spared from it. September 9/11 shocked the world.

Weapons of mass destruction: Nuclear weapons has really scared the global community. As use of it will lead to masss destruction.

Environmental problems: This is also disturbing our peace as polluted environment has led to disturbance of our health. This has also led to migrations from vulnerable countries like Maldives.

MCQ

1. thinker who promoted war?

- a. nietzsche
- b. pareto.
- c.both of above
- d. none of the above

Ans c

2. which is the form of structural violence?

- a. riots
- b. war
- c. conflicts
- d. caste discrimination

Ans d

3. which is not the form of structural violence?

- a. caste discrimination
- b. patriarchy
- c. war
- d. racism

Ans c

4. which is the form of structural violence?

- a. inequality
- b. caste discrimination
- c. patriarchy
- d. all of the above

Ans d

5. Thinkers who promoted war?

- a. pareto
- b. rawls
- c. wilson
- d. ruskin bond

Ans a

6. which one is not the view of non violence of gandhi?

- a. passive spiritualism
- b. active pursuit of well being
- c. mental health
- d. giving up thought of harming somebody

Ans a

7. pacifists view on non violnce?

- a. love
 - b. truth
 - c. eliminating structural violence
 - d. all of the above
- Ans d

8. which one is the approach to peace?
- a. centrality to state
 - b. state's role to be diminished
 - c. increasing interdependence
 - d. all of the above
- Ans d

9. what are the challenges to peace?
- a. environmental problem
 - b. weapons of mass destruction
 - c. terrorism
 - d. all of the above
- Ans d

10. where is rwanda?
- a. africa
 - b. asia
 - c. america
 - d. europe
- Ans a

Chapter 10 – Development

what is development?

Q&A

Q1. what is development?

Ans. development is defined as the ideas of improvement, progress, well being and aspiration for a better society.

Q2. Is development defined in terms of economic growth?

Ans. development defined in terms of economic growth is a narrow definition. broad definition of development includes needs to be improvement in the lives of people. Poverty needs to be reduced, health of people needs to be improved and employment opportunities need to be given.

Q3. what model of development was adopted in india?

Ans. india adopted five years plans for development. they build mega projects like bhakra nangal dam, steel plants, mining , fertiliser production, and improving agricultural techniques. they hoped that this model of development will have 'trickle down' effect. and reduce the inequalities. investment was made in science and technology. new educational institutes were build up like IIT.

Q4. why were asian and african countries underdeveloped?

Ans. asian and african countries were under colonial rule so the rulers used their resources for their own self interest rather than interest of people. So, at the time of independence didnt even have a basic necessities of life. there was poverty, malnourishment, unemployment, illiteracy, and lack of sanitation etc.

Q5. Which development model India adopted?

Ans. Five year plans

Q6. What are the environmental costs of development?

Ans. Development has caused huge environmental damage. Pollution has increased due to building of factories. Global warming has taken place. This has also caused hole in ozone layer. Melting of glaciers is also taking place. Rivers have dried up and forests have been lost.

Q7. What are the social costs of development?

Ans. Development such as building dams, steel plants and industrial activities has led to huge social costs. It has caused large scale displacement. This has resulted in loss of livelihood, and increase in impoverishment. Since they have been displaced from their traditional land so they migrate to urban areas where they do not have any employment because they are not educated and skilled enough and they then lead their lives in poverty. Their culture is also lost as their community life gets destroyed and people move to different areas.

Q8. Write about Ken Saro Wiwa's struggle.

Ans. Ken Saro Wiwa is a Nigerian and belonged to Ogoni caste. Nigeria is rich in oil resources. Many multinational companies set up their exploration shops there and started exploring oil. Exploration of oil polluted water and air. And this caused great disturbance to local people living there. People got polluted water to drink and polluted air to breathe. So Ken Saro Wiwa led a non-violent struggle for its right to clean drinking water and right to breathe unpolluted air. The movement was called Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP). The movement was effective to such an extent that all the companies have to pull out. Military rulers of Nigeria framed him in murder case and sentenced him to death.

Q9. What are the criticisms of development?

Ans. Social costs of development

Development such as building dams, steel plants and industrial activities has led to large scale displacement. This has resulted in loss of livelihood, and increase in impoverishment. Since they have been displaced from their traditional land so they migrate to urban areas where they do not have any employment because they are not educated and skilled enough and they then lead their lives in poverty. Their culture is also lost as their community life gets destroyed and people move to different areas.

Q10. What is human development index?

Ans. It is the human development report that ranks countries on the basis of performance in social indicators like literacy and education levels, life expectancy and maternal mortality rates. This measure is called human development index.

Q11. What are the alternatives of development model?

Ans. Right claims

When a dam is built, it helps in generation of electricity which is then supplied to households. But building of dam leads to displacement of tribals and loss of livelihood for them. So the question which arises is development for whom? To whom do natural resources? Does only rich have right for development? So we need fair and equitable development and this is possible in a democracy where different groups compete with each other, negotiate and compromise to come to an equal and fair solution.

Democratic participation

It is only through discussion and debate that we can formulate policy for the welfare of all. A democracy allows room for negotiation and discussion which is not possible in a dictatorship. A sustainable and equitable development can happen only when local people are consulted and knowledge is shared with them. Otherwise, it will be a top-down approach where higher level people like bureaucrats and politicians impose on local people.

Development and lifestyle

There is also need to change our lifestyle. Development should not be measured in terms of cellphones, cars or plots a person possesses. But it should also be measured in terms of happiness, harmony and satisfaction of essential needs. We can do rainwater harvesting, build solar and biogas plants. Micro hydel projects rather than building huge dams. We also need to reduce our dependence on non-renewable resources and build more of trees for a cleaner air.

Q12. Why do we need an alternative source of development?

Ans. the development model adopted in most countries have been top down. It means that development policy was decided by higher levels of political leadership and bureaucracy. Local people are not consulted. Bureaucrats sitting in AC rooms draft the policy for the benefit of people. But these bureaucrats do not have any knowledge about local areas. So without any consultation they draft the policy and this leads to unequitable development. The need is for an equitable and sustainable level of development.

Q13. How should we change our lifestyles to protect our environment?

Ans. Development should not be measured in terms of cellphones, cars or plots a person possesses. But it should also be measured in terms of happiness, harmony and satisfaction of essential needs. We can do rainwater harvesting, build solar and biogas plants . micro hydel projects rather than building huge dams. We also need to reduce our dependence on non renewable resources and build more of trees for a cleaner air.

MCQ

1. What is development?

- a. education
- b. health
- c. employment
- d. all of the above

Ans d

2. Initial years of development was:

- a. economic growth
- b. modernisation of societies
- c. both of the above
- d. none of the above

Ans c

3. why were asian countries were underdeveloped?

- a. because they didnot have good policy makers
- b. colonial rule
- c. they didnot want development
- d. rajas and maharajas rule brought underdevelopment

Ans b

4. india adopted plans?

- a. four year plans
- b. five year plans
- c. six year plans
- d. seven year plans

Ans b

5. Which oil company made ken saro wiwa executed?

- a. shell
- b. hell
- c. kell
- d. mell

Ans a

6. environmental costs of development?

- a. melting of glaciers

b. pure air

c. clean water

d. richness in bio diversity

Ans a

7. social costs of development ?

- a. displacement
- b. loss of livelihood
- c. impoverishment
- d. all of the above

Ans d

8. Name the environmental leaders?

- a. ken saro wiwa
- b. medha patkar
- c. all of the above
- d. none of the above

Ans c

9. To which country does ken saro wiwa belonged?

- a. nigeria
- b. swaziland
- c. america
- d. tunisia

Ans a

10. Name the movement of ken saro wiwa?

- a. movement for survival of ogoni people
- b. movement for survival
- c. ogoni people movement
- d. ogoni movement

Ans a

11. who was ken saro wiwa?

- a. feminist leader
- b. environmental leader
- c. trade union leader
- d. university leader

Ans b

12. name the leader of narmada bachao andolan?

- a. arundhate roy
- b. aamir khan
- c. medha patkar
- d. ken saro wiwa

Ans c

13. which organisation come out with human development report?

- a. UNDP

- b. UNICEF
- c. ECOSOC
- d. UNHCR

Ans a

14. alternative models of development are:

- a. right claims
- b. democratic participation
- c. change in lifestyle
- d. all of the above

Ans d
