

BOOK- POLITICAL THEORY

CHAPTER-FREEDOM

- Q1. The term 'Liberty' is taken from 'Libre' which is a word from:
a) Latin language b) Greek language c) English language d) French language
- Q2. Identify the author of Hind Swaraj.
a) J.L. Nehru b) Dr. Radha Krishnan c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Gokhle
- Q3. Identify the focus of Modern liberalism
a) Family b) Community c) Individual d) Society
- Q4. Negative Liberty means
a) Liberty without restraints (b) Liberty with some restraints (c) Liberty with many restraints
(d) Liberty with a few restraints
- Q5. Liber means:
a) Free (b) No freedom (c) Limited freedom (d) None of these
- Q6. Constraints on freedom emerge from social inequalities of
a) Caste, imperialism, and gender (b) Caste, gender, and colonialism (c) Gender, class, and
caste (d) Political bondage, caste, and gender
- Q7. 'Long Walk to Freedom' is an autobiography of
a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Nelson Mandela (c) Salman Rushdie (d) Aung San Suu Kyi
- Q8. In the absence of legal constraints, society would:
a) Progress (b) Descend into chaos (c) Function on the principles of moral liberty (d) Resolve disputes
with the help of spiritual gurus
- Q9. Positive Liberty means:
(a) Liberty to do anything (b) Liberty with restraints (c) Only restraints (d) None of these
- Q10. In Buddhist philosophy, freedom is directly related to
a) Discipline (b) Rights (c) Constitution (d) State
- Q11. A thinker who does not belong to the negative liberty school of thought is
a) Adam Smith (b) John Locke (c) Thomas Hobbe d) Karl Marx
- Q12. Aung San Suu Kyi is a
a) Political prisoner (b) Feminist writer (c) Human Rights lawyer (d) Political philosopher

Q13. Answer the following questions in brief:

- 1) What do you mean by the concept of 'Freedom'?
- 2) What is the need for Freedom?
- 3) Why the constraints are necessary for freedom?
- 4) What is the negative and positive aspect of liberty?
- 5) What do you mean by 'reasonable restrictions'?

Q14. Long question-answers:

- 1) What is the role of the state in upholding freedom of its citizens?
- 2) What is meant by social constraints? Are constraints of any kind necessary for enjoying freedom?
- 3) What is meant by freedom of expression? What in your view would be a reasonable restriction on this freedom?

Q15. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

We cannot live in a world where there are no constraints. We need some constraints or else society would descend into chaos. Differences may exist between people regarding their ideas and opinions, they may have conflicting ambitions, and they may compete to control scarce resources. There are numerous reasons which disagreements may develop in a society which may express them through open conflict. We see people around us ready to fight for all kinds of reasons ranging from the serious to the trivial. Rage while driving on the roads, fighting over parking spaces, quarrels over housing or land, disagreements regarding whether a particular film should be screened, all these, and many other issues, can lead to conflict and violence, perhaps even loss of life. Therefore every society needs some mechanisms to control violence and settle disputes. So long as we are able to respect each other's views and do not attempt to impose our views on others we may be able to live freely and with minimum

constraints. Ideally, in a free society we should be able to hold our views, develop our own rules of living and pursue our choices.

- 1) Why do we must have constraints?
- 2) Give a few instances where some kind of disagreements and conflicts occur among people?
- 3) What are the conditions to live freely in the society?

CHAPTER- POLITICAL THEORY- AN INTRODUCTION

Q16. Answer the following questions in brief:

- 1) What is Politics?
- 2) What does the Political theory teach us?
- 3) Name the author of Hind Swaraj.
- 4) Who said that equality was as important as freedom?
- 5) How does political theory allow us to think rationally?
- 6) Why politics has become a bad word?
- 7) How ordinary people carry out politics?
- 8) Plato was a disciple of whom and in which book did the character of Socrates was discussed?
- 9) With whom we understand that special behavior should be done?
- 10) Freedom is the fundamental right of human, who first proved it in modern times?

Q17. Long answer type questions:

- 1) What is Politics? Explain in detail.
- 2) What do we study in Political Theory?

Q18. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Political theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape of constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner. It clarifies the meaning of concepts such as freedom, equality, justice, democracy, secularism and so on. It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review etc. this is done by examining the arguments advanced by different thinkers in defense of these concepts. Though Rousseau or Marx or Gandhi did not become politicians, their ideas influenced generations of politicians everywhere. There are also contemporary thinkers who draw upon them to defend freedom or democracy in our own time. Besides examining arguments, political theorists also reflect upon our current political experiences and point out trends and possibilities for the future.

- 1) What is a Political Theory?
- 2) Which concepts are cleared by a political theory?
- 3) How does the political theory defend all the concepts?
- 4) Name the thinkers whose ideas influenced many politicians?

BOOK- INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

CHAPTER- EXECUTIVE

Q19. Answer the following questions in brief:

- 1) What is the tenure of Governor?
- 2) Mention two ceremonial executive`
- 3) In which country, we find Semi-Presidential executive?
- 4) Mention the tenure of President of India`
- 5) How is the vice- President elected in India?
- 6) What are the three organs of government?
- 7) What is an executive? Give an example of presidential system of executive.
- 8) Give an example of parliamentary system of executive.
- 9) How President does exercise his powers?
- 10) What is pocket veto?

Q20. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words.

- 1) Write about the Emergency powers of the President of India.
- 2) What do you mean by 'council of Ministers'?
- 3) What does bureaucracy consists of?

Q21. Long question-answers.

- 1) What are the powers of President?
- 2) What are the functions of Prime Minister?

Q23. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

Differences of opinion on matters such whether, and how, to distribute resources and ensure equal access to education and jobs arouse fierce passions in society and even sometimes provoke violence. People believe that future of themselves and their families may be at stake. We have only to remind ourselves about the anger and even violence which has sometimes been roused by proposals to reserve seats in educational institutions or in government employment in our country. As students of political theory however, we should be able to calmly examine the issues involved in terms of our understandings of the principles of justice. Can schemes to help the disadvantaged be justified in terms of a theory of justice? In the next section we will discuss the theory of just distribution put forward by the well-known political philosopher, John Rawls. John Rawls has argued that there could indeed be a rational justification for acknowledging the need to provide help to the least privileged members of a society.

- 1) On which issue sometimes violence may be provoked?
- 2) Who is John Rawls?
- 3) What were John Rawls views on public welfare?

CHAPTER- LEGISLATURE**Q24. Answer the following questions in brief:**

- 1) What is rule of law?
- 2) What is a Money Bill?
- 3) What is bill?
- 4) What is difference between a private member's bill and a government bill?
- 5) What is Lok Sabha?
- 6) How are state legislature assemblies formed?
- 7) What are special powers of Rajya sabha?
- 8) What is Rajya Sabha?
- 9) Does India have a Bicameral legislature?
- 10) Name the states in India which have bicameral legislature.

Q25. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words.

- 1) How the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha?
- 2) How does a Parliament regulate itself?
- 3) What is the role of committees?

Q26. Long question answers.

- 1) Write a fully fledged note on Rajya Sabha.
- 2) What are the functions of Parliament?

ACTIVITY WORK:

- Karnataka election
- 2023 Budget Session.