



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

FREEDOM

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answer

1. What is meant by freedom? Is there a relationship between freedom for the

individual and freedom for the nation?



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2. What is the difference between the negative and positive conception of liberty?



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3. What is meant by social constraints? Are constraints of any kind necessary for enjoying freedom?



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4. What is the role of the state in upholding freedom of its citizens?



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5. What is meant by freedom of expression? What in your view would be a reasonable restriction on this freedom? Give examples.



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Additional Questions With Answer Very Short Type Questions

1. In this book Long Walk to freedom, he talks about his personal struggle against the apartheid regime in



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2. Identify the leader.

The autobiography of one of the greatest

persons of the twentieth century, is titled
Long walk to freedom.



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3. Identify the leader whose thoughts on non-violence have been a source of inspiration for Aung San Suu Kyi



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4. Correct and rewrite the statement. For Aung San Suu Kyi living a 'humiliated human life' requires us to be able to overcome such fear.



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5. Correct and rewrite the statement. A simple answer to the question 'what is freedom' is presence of constraints.



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6. Correct and rewrite the statement.

Freedom is said to exist when internal constraints on the individual are absent.



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7. Identify the author of the book "Freedom from Fear"



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8. Identify the leader who said - "for me real freedom is freedom from fear and unless you can live free from fear you cannot live a dignified human life".



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9. Who was Nelson Mandela? Name his autobiography.



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10. What is the theme of 'Long Walk of Freedom'?



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11. What do you mean by Apartheid?



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12. What is freedom?



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13. Mention the two aspects of freedom.



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14. What is personal liberty?



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15. What is economic liberty?



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16. What is political liberty?



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17. What is religious liberty?



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18. What is natural liberty?



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19. What is a legal liberty?



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20. "Liberty implies proper restraints rather than absence of restraints". Justify the statement.



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21. How can we argue in favour of positive freedom?



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22. What is the value of freedom for human progress?



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23. What are the two aspects of positive liberty?



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Additional Questions With Answer Short Type Questions

1. "liberty and equality may be complementary as well as opposed to each other". Justify.



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2. What does the negative liberty Stand for?



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3. what is freedom of speech and experssion?



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4. What are the necessary safeguard for the maintenance of liberty?



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5. You are an important leader of the country. Being in that position suggest any four views to freedom of expression should not be restricted. Support your answer with appropriate arguments.



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Additional Questions With Answer Long Type Questions

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

At various times there have been demands to ban books, plays, films, or academic articles in research journals. Let us think about this demand to ban books in the light of our discussion so far which sees freedom as 'the making of choices', where a distinction is made between 'negative and positive liberty', where we recognise the need for 'justifiable constraints' but these have to be supported by proper procedures and important moral

arguments, Freedom of expression is a fundamental. Freedom of expression is a fundamental value and for that society must be willing to bear some inconvenience to protect it from people who want to restrict it. Remember Voltaire's Statement- 'I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to death your right to say it'. How deeply are we committed to this freedom of expression?

(a) What are the two aspects of liberty?



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Additional Questions With Answer Long Answer Type Questions I

1. At various times there have been demands to ban books, plays, films, or academic articles in research journals. Let us think about this demand to ban books in the light of our discussion so far which sees freedom as 'the making of choices', where a distinction is made between 'negative and positive liberty', where we recognise the need for 'justifiable constraints' but these have to be supported

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(b) What is a fundamental value among rights?

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(c) How can we support justifiable constraints?



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

The individual to develop his or her capability must get the benefit of enabling positive conditions in material, political and social domains. That is, the person must not be constrained by poverty or unemployment: they must have adequate material resources to pursue their wants and needs. They must also have the opportunity to participate in the decision making process so that the laws made reflect their choices, or at least take those preferences into account. Above all, to develop

their mind and intellect, individuals must have access to education and other associated opportunities necessary to lead a reasonably good life.

(a) What is a must for an individual's development?



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(b) On what terms, individuals must not be constrained?



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(c) How can the laws reflect the citizen's choices?



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

"A concept analogous to freedom in Indian political thought is "Swaraj. The term Swaraj incorporates within it two words_ Swa (self) and Raj (rule). It can be understood to mean both the rule of the self and rule over self. Swaraj, in the context of the freedom struggle in India referred to freedom as a Constitutional and political demand, and as a value at the social-collective level. That is why Swaraj was such an important rallying cry in the freedom movement inspiring Tilak's

famous statement- "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall Have it."

(a) Explain the literal meaning of the terms Swaraj.



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(b) Elucidate the concept of Swaraj by Mhatma Gandhi.



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Additional Questions With Answer Long Answer Type Questions li

1. What is the relation between liberty and authority? Explain.



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2. Mention the elements of liberty.



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3. Explain different kind of liberty.



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4. Liberty-'Liberty vs Freedom

We hear a lot around us that people appear to use the word liberty and freedom as synonyms of each other. But there are some fundamental differences between these two concepts that must be understood. Liberty comes from the Latin word "libertatem" which means

"condition of a freeman". While freedom comes from the English word "freedom" which means "state of free will". Liberty is power to act and express oneself according to one's will while freedom is the power to decide one's action. Freedom is a more concrete concept than liberty which is more associated with an individual's connection with the state rather than with other individuals and circumstances. State guarantees freedom through the liberty it grants to its citizens. The difference between these two concepts can briefly be outlined as follows:



The common feature between these two concepts is that both remain unconstrained, which means that their realization is free from any constrain. Further, both follow rightful or ethical conformity in terms of their realization. What is the difference between liberty and freedom?




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 The common feature between these two concepts is that both remain unconstrained, which means that their realization is free from any constrain. Further, both follow rightful or ethical conformity in terms of their realization.

What do you mean by liberty and freedom?

Give the common features between these two concepts.



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