

Academic Session 2017-18
Worksheet-I Book-2
Subject: Political Science
Ch-2 Freedom
Class-11

General Instructions:

- *Question carrying one mark should not exceed 20 words each.*
- *Question carrying two marks should not exceed 40 words each.*
- *Question carrying four marks should not exceed 100 words each.*
- *Question carrying five marks is either a passage/ picture/map*
- *Question carrying six marks should not exceed 150 words each.*
- *Please do it yourself and do not copy.*

1 and 2 mark questions:

1. Define Freedom.
2. What do you mean by censorship?
3. Explain the concept of Liberalism.
4. What did Gandhiji mean by the term Swaraj?
5. What do reasonable restrictions mean? Give examples
6. Name the autobiography of Nelson Mandela.
7. Define Apartheid.
8. What is political liberty?
9. Mention two aspects of freedom.
10. Who said these words, 'I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to death your right to say it'. Explain its meaning.
11. Which Indian filmmaker was not allowed to make film on widows in Varanasi?
12. Name any two movies which were banned.

4/5/6 mark questions

13. Write a short note on Nelson Mandela's struggle against apartheid in South Africa
14. Write about Aung San Suu Kyi struggle for independence of Myanmar.
15. What are the sources of constraints on freedom?
16. Differentiate between Negative and positive liberty with the help of examples.
17. Explain the concept of Freedom of expression as coined by J.S.Mill.
18. Explain Harm principle as enunciated by J.S Mill.

19. What is the role of state in upholding the freedom of its citizens?
20. Do you think restrictions are required on our freedom? Justify your answer.
21. What according to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is a Utopian form of freedom?
22. Swarj means 'rule over self' and 'rule of self'. Explain the statement as given by Gandhiji in his book HindSwaraj.
23. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

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 recognizes the need for 'justifiable constraints' but these have to be supported by proper procedures and important moral arguments. 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?
- b. What is the fundamental value among rights?
- c. What do you mean by justifiable constraints?
- d. Name any book and movie which were banned.

24. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

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 why 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.

- a. Mention the sources of constraints on freedom.
- b. Why do we need constraints? Do you think constraints are required?
- c. Give examples to show disagreements lead to conflict in society.
- d. What does every society needs to control violence?



Academic Session 2017-18
Worksheet-III Book-2
Subject: Political Science
Ch-3 Equality
Class-11

General Instructions:

Question carrying one mark should not exceed 20 words each.

Question carrying two marks should not exceed 40 words each.

Question carrying four marks should not exceed 100 words each.

Question carrying five marks is either a passage/ picture/map

Question carrying six marks should not exceed 150 words each.

Please do it yourself and do not copy.

1 and 2 mark questions:

1. Define equality.
2. What do you mean by the patriarchal system of society?
3. What is meant by 'equality of opportunities'?
4. Which three values were picked up from French Revolution?
5. What was slave trade?
6. Consider the following situations. Is special and differential treatment justified in any of the following? Give reasons.
 - a. Working women should receive maternity leave.
 - b. A school should spend money to buy special equipment for two visually challenged students.
 - c. Geeta plays brilliant basketball, so the school should build a basketball court for her so that she can develop her skills further.
 - d. Jeet's parents want him to wear a turban in school, and Irfan's parents want him to pray on Friday afternoon, so the school should not insist that Jeet should wear a helmet while playing cricket and Irfan's teacher should not ask him to stay back for extra classes on Friday.

4/5/6 mark questions:

7. Explain the various dimensions of equality with examples.
8. "Feminism deconstructs public and private dichotomy". Comment on the statement.
9. Differentiate between Marxism and Liberalism
10. How equality can be promoted in society?
11. Distinguish between natural and social inequalities.
12. Suggest two reforms to reduce global inequalities.

13. 'Sapta Kranti was the ideal of socialism for Rammanohar Lohia'. Explain the statement with reference to his views about socialism.

14. Positive discrimination led to the strengthening of identity politics. Analyze the statement with examples.

15. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

Attainment of equality requires that all such restrictions or privileges should be brought to an end. Since many of these systems have the sanction of law, equality requires that the government and the law of the land should stop protecting these systems of inequality. This is what our Constitution does. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Our Constitution also abolishes the practice of untouchability. Most modern constitutions and democratic governments have formally accepted the principle of equality and incorporated it as identical treatment by law to all citizens without any regard to their caste, race, religion or gender.

a. Mention the dimensions of equality.

b. What does attainment of equality require?

c. What has the Indian Constitution done to promote equality?

d. What is formal equality?

16. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

At the simplest level, we would say that economic inequality exists in a society if there are significant differences in wealth, property or income between individuals or classes. One way of measuring the degree of economic inequality in a society would be to measure the relative difference between the richest and poorest groups. Another way could be to estimate the number of people who live below the poverty line. Of course absolute equality of wealth or income has probably never existed in a society. Most democracies today try to make equal opportunities available to people in the belief that this would at least give those who have talent and determination the chance to improve their condition.

a. Define economic inequality.

b. How can we measure economic inequality?

c. Can we attain absolute economic equality? Give reasons.