

Self evaluation

Lecture 8: State-II

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
 - 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
 - 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
 - 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.
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Q.1.State is:

- (A) One institution (B) A set of institutions (C) Rejection of institutions (D) None of the above

Q.2. Originally in the constitutional framework of India the term minority:

- (A) Referred to Muslims (B) Was not well defined (C) Referred to all religious minorities (D) Linguistic minorities only

Q.3. Minority welfare is part of:

- (A) Indian constitution only (B) Positive functions of state in India (C) Freedom of expression (D) The idea of government by the people

Q.4. Prime minister is part of:

- (A) Government (B) Regime (C) Mechanism to ensure justice (D) All of the above

Q.5. The modern Indian state is attempting to replace domination, exploitation and oppression by equality of:

- (A) Outcome (B) Opportunity (C) Both outcome and opportunity (D) None of the above

Q.6. The concept of equality of opportunity:

- (A) Is not enough to ensure equality of outcome (B) Is enough to ensure equality of outcome with respect to religious communities (C) Is enough to ensure equality of outcome with respect to gender (D) None of the above

Q.7. Gender inequality in India is the result of:

- (A) A powerful state (B) A weak state (C) Gender bias in society (D) None of the above

Q.8. Freedom of expression makes a state:

- (A) Less effective (B) Ineffective (C) More effective (D) Technically more advanced

Q.9. Religious conversion (i.e. attempting others to convert to one's religion) is seen as a moral act and consistent with:

(A) Marxism (B) Hinduism (C) Ideas of many religions (D) Is against the idea of development

Q.10. Indian state permits freedom of association:

(A) Only to ministers (B) To all (C) To none (D) Subject to law and public morality

Subjective question

Q.1. Can state be called a set of institutions? If yes, what institutions are parts of state? If no, why not?

Q.2. What do you mean by the concept of equality of outcome and equality of opportunity? Give two examples of each.

Q.3. Is there any relationship between caste inequality and gender inequality? Describe the nature of the relationship between the two. Can gender inequality be removed without eliminating caste inequality?

Q.4. What are commonly the reasons behind religious conversions? Does it affect unity and integrity in society in any way?

Q.5. What is freedom of association?

Exercises

E.1. Select some individuals/families who have converted from one religion to another in the past? Interview them to find out the main reasons behind conversion.

E.2. Meet some university students, pursuing courses in sciences, engineering subjects and arts. Talk to them about their views on equality. See if there are differences between them according to course of study? Why should course of study make difference to one's views on equality?

E.3. Why should state worry about minority welfare? Take out old newspapers which commented on Sachar Committee report. What were various opinions on implementation of the recommendations of the report?

E.4. How would you define the term minority for the upliftment of the weaker sections of society by Indian state?

E.5. What can state do to remove gender inequality in India? Conduct a survey of opinions of men, women, Muslims, upper caste Hindus and Dalits.