

Self evaluation
Lecture 9: State-III

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

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
- 2) There are five alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) 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, 0.20 marks will be deducted for each such question.
- 5) The alternatives A-D are as follows:
 - (A) Assertion is correct and the reason is also correct. The reason is the correct reason of the assertion.
 - (B) Assertion is correct but the reason is wrong.
 - (C) Assertion is wrong but the reason is correct.
 - (D) Both assertion and reason are wrong.
 - (E) Assertion is correct and the reason is also correct but the reason is not the cause of assertion.

Sl. No.	Assertion and reason	Alter- native
1.	To use the definition of power given by Max Weber, powerful people can always realize their own will because they can be sure of realizing their will in a communal action.	A B C D E
2.	To have power is to live in isolation because power is defined with reference to the holder of power only.	A B C D E
3.	To make others do what they themselves want to do requires exercise of power because power is exercised over those who cooperate.	A B C D E
4.	It is easy to divide power into legitimate power and coercion on objective basis as legitimate power is accepted by all groups in society even when society has conflicting groups with contradictory interests.	A B C D E
5.	State has monopoly over use of legitimate power as state consists of a set	A

	of institutions such as elected representatives, judiciary and bureaucracy.	B C D E
6.	Buddha did not have any influence on Hindu society because power can be exercised only by someone within the religious group.	A B C D E
7.	Nehru was a charismatic leader because he was born in the caste of Kashmiri Pandits who are considered to be high on the caste hierarchy.	A B C D E
8.	Gandhi enjoyed rational-legal authority because he was a law graduate.	A B C D E
9.	The Rajput enjoyed the traditional authority in India because the Indians believed in the Varna system in which the Rajputs were seen as belonging to the Kshatriya Varna and were responsible for expansion and the defense of the state boundaries.	A B C D E
10.	During emergency Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then prime minister, launched many pro-poor projects and met Vinoba Bhave, well known saint and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi to seek his blessings, because one cannot rule through coercive power for a long time; as time passes power must be seen as legitimate.	A B C D E

Subjective question

- Q.1. How does Max Weber define power? What are the limitations of this definition?
 Q.2. What is the difference between legitimate power and coercion? Give two examples of each.
 Q.3. Is state's power legitimate or illegitimate? Do all sections of society think so?
 Q.4. What are various sources of power in Indian society?
 Q.5. Why can one not rule through coercive power for long?

Exercises

- E.1. Apply the Max Weber's definition of power to relationship between husband and wife, father and children, teacher and students, company director and employees, and party leaders and party workers.

- E.2. Do Naxalites use illegitimate power? Read the statements/writings of leaders and spokespersons of Naxalites published in magazines and newspapers and analyze them.
- E.3. How did Gandhi and Ambedkar fight against the caste inequality in power? What was the difference between the two approaches?
- E.4. Watch both parts of the Hindi film: *Gangs of Wasseypur*. Analyze the various sources of power and their interplay?
- E.5. Can spiritual power also be called power? What is the role of spiritual power in Gandhian theory of social transformation?