

Self evaluation Lecture 10: State-IV

Objective questions

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. Power exercised by those in opposition to state is considered to be:

- (A) Legitimate (B) Illegitimate (C) Neutral (D) Absolute

Q.2. Teachers, intellectuals, media, religious organizations and social reforms, i.e., those not a part of the state constitute:

- (A) The nation (B) Civil society (C) Tradition (D) Norms of society

Q.3. The term nation signifies a group of people:

- (A) Who believe in a common history (B) Who believe in a common vision of the future (C) Who believe in both common history and a common vision of the future (D) Who believe in a common history but not in a common vision of the future

Q.4. Even before the country of Israel was formed the Jews living in different parts of the world comprised a:

- (A) Merely a religious group (B) A common linguistic group (C) A nation (D) Group considered to be superior to Christians

Q.5. India is a:

- (A) City state (B) A country with a homogenous culture (C) A country with the same language and the same religion (D) Country with many nationalities

Q.6. Fascism and Nazism have a common feature:

- (A) The idea of nationalism (B) Not allowing others to wield power and suppression of rights of dissenters (C) Absence of freedom of thought and expression and control of media (D) All of the above

Q.7. Communists are those:

- (A) Who work in the common interest of the proletariat of the whole world (B) Who represent all industries (C) Who have a strong political organization (D) Who believe in soul-force

Q.8. Gandhi believed in soul-force and said that one should listen to his inner voice if there is a conflict between inner voice and what the state demands. He was a:

(A) Nationalist (B) Anarchist (C) Communist (D) All of the above

Q.9. In India government is not by the people because:

(A) State decisions are not taken by all the people together (B) It is not representative (C) It does not work in the interest of the people (D) It is inefficient

Q.10. Talcott Parson's perspective on power is considered to be the:

(A) Functionalist perspective (B) Marxist perspective (C) Religious perspective (D) None of the above

Subjective questions

Q.1. What is the difference between representative democracy and participatory democracy? Argue that a large country like India can only have representative democracy but not the participatory democracy.

Q.2. Distinguish between nation, state, civil society and ethnicity.

Q.3. Explain: political power comes from economic power.

Q.4. How democratic leaders (other than industrialists) can work in the interest of industrialists and feudal lords?

Q.5. What is the difference between Max Weber and Marx on the concept of power?

Exercises

E.1. Study the Anna Hazare's Jan Lokpal Bill. Why are political parties reluctant to implement it?

E.2. On the issue of Jan Lokpal Bill what is the role of media? Do media support the civil society or the state? Why?

E.3. Go through Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj* (found on net) and summarize his ideas regarding British Parliament.

E.4. Go through Marx's *Communist Manifesto* (found on net) and summarize his views on communism.

E.5. Summarize Gandhi's views of Swaraj. You may go through Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj* (found on net)?