

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 11th



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Subject : Political science

Chapter : 2

Chapter Name : Freedom

Q1 What is meant by freedom? Is there a relationship between freedom for the individual and freedom for the nation?

Answer. 'Freedom' is considered as the absence of constraints. Freedom is considered as the subjective phenomenon as it depends upon the lived experiences of individuals. The major portion of the discourse connects it with the rights and liberty, mainly pertaining to freedom of speech and freedom of expression. In economical sense, the freedom is associated with the proper employment of the respective individual so that a person can lead his life with dignity and choice.

Individual freedom is quite different from the nation's freedom as the individual's freedom revolves around the basic ideas of social and political individuality while as the social freedom pertains to the social aspect and the identities associated with the members of the society. Societal and National freedom limits the individual freedom like it adds to the social baggage and political identities associated with him.

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Q2 What is the difference between the negative and positive conception of liberty?

Answer. Negative conception of liberty pertains to the complete absence of limits and constraints on an individual. In this type of freedom, the interference of state is not present within the realms of social and political significance.

Positive conception of liberty pertains to the limited and restrained freedom as there is seen the interference of state in various issues of clashes between two identities of two groups or more.

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Q3 What is meant by social constraints? Are constraints of any kind necessary for enjoying freedom?

Answer. Social constraints are the limitations to the freedom enjoyed by the individuals in a society. These limits are mainly connected with the socio-political institutions pertaining to the functioning of the administrative and governmental aspects of legislature and executive. The societal parameters like religion, caste etc and other notions are also considered as social constraints on freedom. These respective constraints can result in outmost suppression or qualified liberty to a particular society.

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Q4 What is the role of the state in upholding the freedom of its citizens?

Answer. State plays an important role in the protection and upliftment of the freedom. State is considered as the guardian of the freedom given to the members of the society. But this idealistic aspect of the state comes to halt as the question arises, "Who is going to guard the guards themselves?" The emerging trends of inclinations of socialistic governments to a capitalistic state increases the excessive interference of state within the institutions of socio-political governance. It restricts the active participation and mobility of institutions within the parameters of legislative and executive imperativeness. It can either result in the formation of an authoritarian state and also can result in maximum resistance by the opposing factions.

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Q5 What is meant by freedom of expression? What in your view would be a reasonable restriction on this freedom? Give examples.

Answer. Freedom, where every individual is subject to express his opinions about a particular ideology is considered as freedom of expression. Freedom of expression is considered as the basic aspect of a functioning democracy as it upholds the basic aspects of representation and

argumentational participation. But the minimal and qualified restrictions upon the respective freedom will protect its use for the purposes which deem the support of people and the government.

For example: The hate speech will be considered as the freedom to express the hate for a particular community not on the other hand, the respective speech will be quite dangerous for democracy and its principles. For the proper debate and discourse the restricted freedom is necessary.

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