

## Class 11

### Political Science

#### Chapter 2

### NCERT

#### **Long Answer Type Questions**

Question 1.

**What is the relationship between liberty and authority? Explain.**

Answer:

- The one who thinks freedom is to do whatever one likes to do, is a wrong opinion. So the authority imposes restrictions which are a number of times undesirable.
- On the contrary, the basic idea is that liberty and authority goes hand-in-hand because authority not only guarantees the freedom but equal opportunities also.
- Both authority and liberty must remain within their limits for the existence of both the state and individuals.
- If one crosses the limits, one is bound to destroy the purpose for which it was being maintained.
- Excess of liberty may destroy authority and concentration of authority can abolish the existence of liberty.

Question 2.

**Mention the elements of liberty.**

Answer:

- Liberty is not the absence of all restraints because peace and order in the society can be maintained only by putting some constraints on people.
- Freedom refers to power to do something worthy which should be desirable in the society.
- Freedom is given to everybody on equal basis in place of giving to a particular person.

- **Liberty or freedom can be enjoyed only in the society within a positive framework.**
- **Freedom provides an opportunity to an individual to realise the best of one in one-self as per one's potential.**

**Question 3.**

**Explain different kinds of liberty.**

**Answer:**

- **Natural liberty is natural to man who is born free with it. But it has no existence in the civilized society.**
- **Individual liberty refers to enjoy complete freedom in their personal and individual matters, i.e. food, clothing, religion, shelter, etc. But an individual should get the liberty up to the extent not to harm any other individual.**
- **Political freedom refers to the complete freedom to citizens to participate in formation of government and to elect their representatives as well as to be elected as a representatives.**
- **Economic liberty refers to equal wages and work opportunities to all and absence of exploitation, unemployment, unfair wage, insecurity, etc.**
- **Religious liberty refers to the rights to adopt and preach any religion of their choices and no interference from the state in this matter.**
- **Civil liberty refers to enjoy all liberties to be permissible under the laws and everybody should be treated as equal before law.**