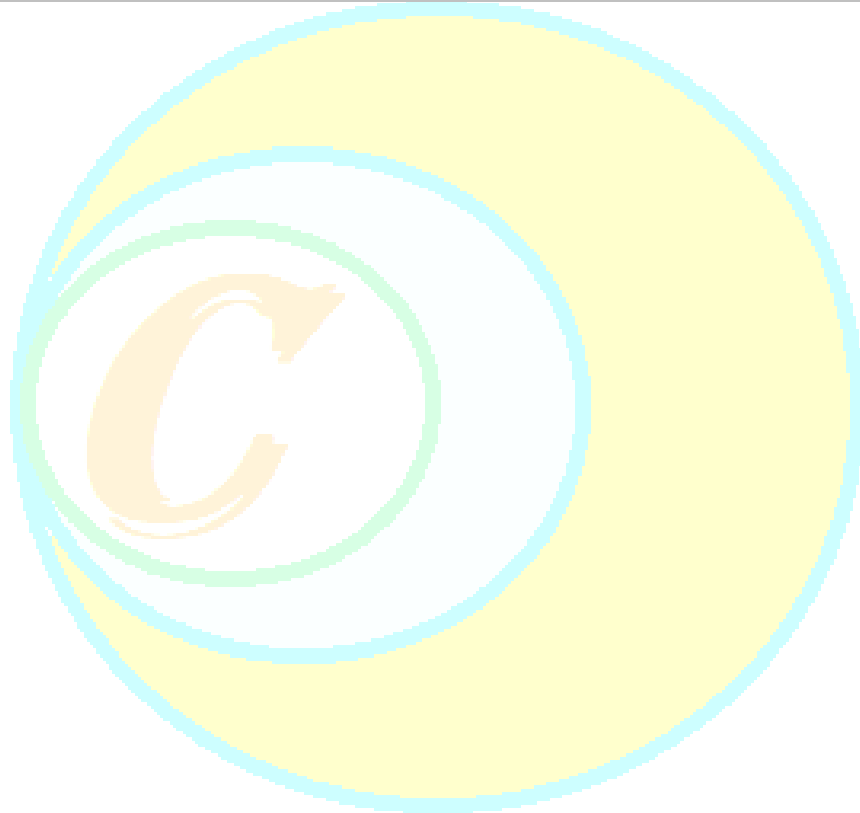


Objective Question Answer of Political Theory



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Chapter 1: Political Theory - An Introduction

Question: What is the primary focus of political theory?

Answer: The primary focus of political theory is the study of political ideas and concepts.

Question: What is the purpose of studying political theory?

Answer: The purpose of studying political theory is to gain a deeper understanding of political concepts, ideologies, and their impact on governance.

Question: Which of the following is a central question in political theory?

- a) How to win elections
- b) What is justice?
- c) How to draft a constitution
- d) Economic policies

Answer: b) What is justice?

Question: Political theory is concerned with the analysis of:

- a) Historical events
- b) Political practices
- c) Political ideas and concepts
- d) Social movements

Answer: c) Political ideas and concepts

Chapter 2: Freedom

Question: What does the term "negative liberty" refer to?

Answer: Negative liberty refers to freedom from external constraints or interference by others.

Question: What is a key concept discussed in the chapter on freedom?

Answer: Autonomy, which is the ability of individuals to make their own choices and decisions.

Question: Which philosopher is known for his concept of "positive liberty"?

Answer: Isaiah Berlin

Question: Complete the statement: Freedom should be limited to prevent harm to:

- a) Society
- b) The government
- c) The individual
- d) The economy

Answer: c) The individual

Chapter 3: Equality

Question: What is the central theme of Chapter 3, "Equality"?

Answer: The central theme is the exploration of the concept of equality and its significance in politics.

Question: Which of the following is NOT a dimension of equality discussed in the chapter?

- a) Economic equality
- b) Political equality
- c) Social equality
- d) Religious equality

Answer: d) Religious equality

Question: Who is the author of "The Theory of Justice," a key work discussed in the chapter?

Answer: John Rawls

Question: What does the term "affirmative action" refer to in the context of equality?

Answer: Affirmative action refers to policies and actions aimed at addressing historical discrimination and promoting equal opportunities for marginalized groups.

Question: What are the three principles of justice discussed in the chapter?

Answer: The principles are fairness, impartiality, and equality.

Chapter 4: Social Justice

Question: What is the concept of "social justice" primarily concerned with?

Answer: Social justice is primarily concerned with addressing and rectifying social inequalities and injustices.

Question: What is the meaning of "giving each person his/her due" in the context of social justice?

Answer: It means ensuring that individuals receive fair treatment and have access to their rightful share of resources and opportunities.

Question: What is the role of the state in upholding the social justice of its citizens?

Answer: The state is responsible for ensuring that social justice principles are implemented through policies and laws that promote equality and fairness.

Question: Social justice includes considerations of:

- a) Economic disparities
- b) Political power
- c) Environmental sustainability
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Chapter 5: Rights

Question: What are rights, and why are they important?

Answer: Rights are entitlements and freedoms that individuals possess, and they are important because they protect and promote individual and collective well-being.

Question: What does the term "universal rights" refer to?

Answer: Universal rights are rights that are considered to apply to all individuals regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, or other characteristics.

Question: What are some examples of economic rights?

Answer: Examples include the right to work, the right to education, and the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being.

Question: How do rights place limits on the authority of the state?

Answer: Rights place limits on the state's authority by establishing boundaries on what the government can and cannot do in relation to individuals' freedoms and well-being.

Chapter 6: Citizenship

Question: What is the concept of citizenship as discussed in Chapter 6?

Answer: Citizenship refers to full and equal membership in a political community, involving both rights and obligations.

Question: What is the significance of rights and obligations for citizens in a democracy?

Answer: In a democracy, rights empower citizens to participate in governance, while obligations require them to fulfill certain duties to their state and fellow citizens.

Question: Which chapter explores the concept of citizenship and its implications?

Answer: Chapter 6 - Citizenship

Question: What are some of the challenges faced by refugees, as discussed in the chapter?

Answer: Refugees face challenges such as displacement, loss of homes, and limited access to basic necessities like food, shelter, and healthcare.

Question: How can the concept of global citizenship benefit refugees?

Answer: Global citizenship can raise awareness of the rights and needs of refugees on a global scale, potentially leading to more comprehensive solutions and support.

Chapter 7: Nationalism

Question: How is nationalism different from other forms of collective belonging?

Answer: Nationalism is distinct because it centers on a shared sense of identity and belonging to a nation-state, often tied to common history, culture, and territory.

Question: What does the right to national self-determination entail?

Answer: The right to national self-determination involves a group's ability to determine its own political destiny, often leading to the formation of nation-states.

Question: Which chapter explores the concept of nationalism and its implications?

Answer: Chapter 7 - Nationalism

Question: What are some factors that lead to the emergence of nationalist feelings?

Answer: Factors may include historical grievances, cultural identity, and aspirations for self-governance.

Question: How does democracy differ from authoritarian governments in dealing with conflicting nationalist aspirations?

Answer: Democracies provide mechanisms for peaceful expression of diverse nationalist aspirations and can accommodate them through negotiations and political processes.

Chapter 8: Secularism

Question: What is the core principle of secularism?

Answer: The core principle of secularism is the separation of religion from the affairs of the state and the equal treatment of all religious communities.

Question: How does Western secularism differ from Indian secularism?

Answer: Western secularism often emphasizes strict non-interference of religion and state, while Indian secularism aims for equality among different religious groups.

Question: Which chapter explores the concept of secularism and its variations?

Answer: Chapter 8 - Secularism

Question: What is the concept of "principled distance" in secularism?

Answer: "Principled distance" refers to the state maintaining a respectful distance from religious institutions while protecting religious freedom and rights.

Question: Can secularism be equated with religious tolerance?

Answer: Secularism goes beyond religious tolerance; it involves the state's impartiality towards all religions and the protection of individuals' rights to practice their faith.

Chapter 9: Peace

Question: Can a change towards a peaceful world be achieved solely by changing the way people think?

Answer: While changing people's thinking is crucial for peace, achieving a peaceful world also involves addressing structural factors, conflicts, and international cooperation.

Question: How does the state's role relate to violence against its own citizens, as discussed in the chapter?

Answer: States are responsible for protecting the lives and rights of their citizens, but sometimes state actions can lead to violence against certain groups or individuals.

Question: According to the chapter, what conditions are essential for realizing peace?

Answer: Peace is best realized when there is freedom, equality, and justice.

Question: What is the chapter's perspective on the use of violence to achieve just ends?

Answer: The chapter suggests that the use of violence may not achieve just ends in the long run and can lead to further conflicts.

Question: What are the major approaches to establishing peace discussed in the chapter?

Answer: The major approaches include diplomatic negotiations, conflict resolution, disarmament, and international cooperation.

Chapter 10: Development

Question: What is the primary focus of development as discussed in Chapter 10?

Answer: Development focuses on improving the economic, social, and environmental well-being and quality of life of a nation's population.

Question: What are some indicators of development mentioned in the chapter?

Answer: Indicators include GDP per capita and the Human Development Index (HDI).

Question: What are some challenges associated with development, as highlighted in the chapter?

Answer: Challenges include poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation.

Question: What are the key strategies for achieving development discussed in the chapter?

Answer: Strategies include industrialization, human capital development, and sustainable development.

Question: What are some of the development goals mentioned in the chapter?

Answer: Goals include reducing poverty, improving education, and ensuring access to healthcare.

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