

CHAPTER : FREEDOM

Questions

Understanding the Text

1. Point out the difference between the slavery of man to Nature and the unnatural slavery of man to Man.
2. What are the ways in which people are subjected to greater control in the personal spheres than in the wider political sphere?
3. List the common misconceptions about 'freedom' that Shaw tries to debunk.
4. Why, according to Krishnamurti, are the concepts of freedom and discipline contradictory to one another?
5. How does the process of inquiry lead to true freedom?

Talking about the Text

1. According to the author, the masses are prevented from realizing their slavery; the masses are also continually reminded that they have the right to vote. Do you think this idea holds good for our country too?
2. Nature may have tricks up her sleeve to check us if the chemists exploit her too greedily.' Discuss.

3. Respect for elders is not to be confused with blind obedience. Discuss.

Appreciation

1. Both texts are on 'freedom'. Comment on the difference in the style of treatment of the topic in them.
2. When Shaw makes a statement he supports it with a number of examples. Identify two sections in the text which explain a statement with examples. Write down the main statement and the examples.

Notice how this contributes to the effectiveness of the writing.

3. Notice the use of personal pronouns in the two texts. Did they make you identify yourself more with the topic than if it had been written in an impersonal style? As you read the texts, were you able to relate the writer's thoughts with the way you lead your own life?

Answers

Understanding the Text:

1. There is a big difference between the slavery of man to nature and the unnatural slavery of man to Man because in natural slavery we just have to complete our own basic needs like drinking, eating and sleeping and it is not harmful to anyone but in the slavery of man to Man is not cheerful at all. The poor are exploited physically and mentally by the rich class. This type of slavery leads to the class war in society.
2. People are subjected to greater control in the personal spheres rather than the big political sphere because personal spheres are safe and the common people don't want to enter into the political sphere because they are busy in their day to day needs. Political spheres are less controlled than the personal sphere because of criteria increases as well as the issues.
3. The misconception about 'freedom' that she tries to debunk is that the people of England don't know what the real meaning of freedom is. According to them overpower and makes war on someone is freedom and they always call freedom by it's old me 'leisure' and crave more leisure.
4. According to Krishnamurti the concept of freedom and discipline are contradictory to one another because the term 'freedom' can not be defined in the frame it's the feeling but the discipline can exist in the frame because we all are guided by someone in our life. Parents, teachers, elders always say

what to do and what not to do. According to Krishnamurti, this is a prison and no one can say they are free while living in that enclosure.

5. The process of inquiry leads to real freedom because not everyone has enough time to go deep into things and discover for oneself what is right and what is wrong. It demands alertness and maturity which is not so common in everyone. So, the continuing inquiry leads us to understand the difference between right and wrong.

Talking about the Text

1. According to the author, the masses are prevented from realizing their slavery because the masterclass makes their full efforts to prevent us from realizing our slavery. we think we are free because we have a right to vote but the major decisions about the country are taken by a small group of people without consulting to the public. Sometimes this idea holds good for our country too but not every time.
2. “Nature may have tricks up her sleeve to check us if the chemists exploit her t greedily” this lines of the writer are so true as we all know everything on the planet there should be a controlled balance between the things and if we will try to misbalance the universal things by exploiting natural resources because of our greed then nature will make a balance by itself and that would be not good for mankind.

3. Respecting elders is not to be confused with blind obedience because follow someone blindly leads to the end. In our Hindu culture, we are advised to respect and obey elders. Respecting is the other thing but obeying them blindly is not good for us every time because everyone has their own ethics to live life but if your ethics don't allow to do something which elders are doing then don't do it because blind obedience is a type of slavery.

Appreciation

1. Both the stories are based on 'freedom' but the style of the expression is different in both of them. In the first one, Shaw tries to explain the term with the example of the unnatural slavery of Man to Man In which rich class exploits the poor class and do racism on the other hand in the second part Krishnamurti tries to elaborate the term with the example of freedom and discipline. According to him, blind obedience is also a type of slavery.
2. In the story of Shaw, he always supports his statement with examples like –
 - (I) slavery of man to nature and the slavery of man to man.

Example: He explains this statement by saying that slavery of man to nature is very pleasant because man has daily needs like a drink, sleep, and eat there is no harm in it but in the slavery of man to man, the upper-class people exploit the lower class people.

3. Yes, these two texts make me identify myself more with the topic. As I read the texts, I was able to relate my life with it because it's the bitter truth that in some places we all are a slave but when we find a right path in our life which makes us happy that's the point when we can say we are free from slavery.