

2020-21

Time - 3 hours

Full Marks - 80

*Answer **both groups** as per instructions.*

Figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

*Candidates are required to answer
in their own words as far as practicable.*

GROUP - A

1. Answer any ten of the following within two or three sentences each. [2 × 10]
 - (a) Who are the three classes in Plato's Republic ?
 - (b) What kind of government did Plato think is the best ?
 - (c) What are some specific examples of philosophies that Plato influenced ?
 - (d) Who was Aristotle ?
 - (e) What is the idea of Aristotle on 'Democracy' ?
 - (f) What are the title of the books written by Machiavelli ?
 - (g) What was the view of Machiavelli on 'Morality' ?
 - (h) What was the position of the Sovereign in the Social Contract of Hobbes ?

- (i) Who are the parties to the contract in Hobbesian Scheme ?
- (j) What was the Leviathan according to Hobbes ?
- (k) What is John Locke's ideal form of government ?
- (l) What are the 'Natural Rights' of Locke's idea ?
- (m) What is Liberalism according to John Locke ?

GROUP - B

Answer ALL questions.

2. Critically examine Plato's idea of Communism of wives. [12]

OR

- (a) Write a short note of Qualities of Plato's Philosopher King. [6]

- (b) Plato's rejection of Radicalist Theory of Justice. Discuss. [6]

3. Why Aristotle calls the Ideal State is always Plato's Second-best-state (Sabine). Examine. [12]

OR

- (a) Why does Aristotle consider the 'State' as the supreme association ? Discuss. [6]

- (b) Prescriptions of Aristotle on Citizenship. Point out. [6]

4. Machiavelli is the child of Renaissance. Justify. [12]

OR

(a) What was the condition of Italy in which Machiavelli lived ? [6]

(b) How does Machiavelli free politics from the clutches of ethics ? Discuss. [6]

5. Hobbes designed an absolute, indivisible and inalienable sovereign. Elucidate. [12]

OR

Write short notes on : [6 × 2]

(a) Life in the state of Nature according to Hobbes

(b) Right to resistance in Hobbes's idea

6. Discuss the ideas of John Locke on 'State'. [12]

OR

(a) How does John Locke justify 'Private Property' ? [6]

(b) Locke's 'State of Nature' was pre-political but not pre-social. Justify. [6]

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GROUP - A

1. Answer any ten of the following within two or three sentences each. [2 × 10]

- (a) What is the meaning of Arthasatra by Kautilya ?
- (b) Who founded Atmiyasabha and when ?
- (c) What is the objective of Arya Samaj ?
- (d) What is Vivekananda's idea on democracy ?
- (e) What is the meaning of Swaraj by Tilak ?
- (f) What is the objective of "The Servants of Indian Society" ?
- (g) What is Sri Aurobindo's idea of Perfect Society ?
- (h) What is 'democratic socialism' viewed by Nehru ?
- (i) Who formed Indian National Army ?

- (j) What is the meaning of participating democracy by J.P. Narayan ?
- (k) What is the meaning of Social Justice by B.R. Ambedkar ?
- (l) Why Raja Rammohan Roy is called the father of Modern India ?

GROUP - B

Answer ALL questions.

- 2. Kautilyan king is not an 'unbridled despot'. Examine. [12]

OR

- (a) Write spy system of Kautilya. [6]
- (b) Write a short note on 'Brahmo Samaj'. [6]

- 3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a true nationalist. Discuss. [12]

OR

- (a) Write Gokhale's view on national consolidation. [6]
- (b) Write the concept of Swaraj as viewed by Tilak. [6]

- 4. Examine the concept of radical reform of Vivekananda. [12]

OR

- (a) Write on 'Perfect Society' of Aurobindo. [6]
- (b) Write the concept of religion by Vivekananda. [6]

5. Netaji was a political realist. Examine. [12]

OR

- (a) Discuss Nehru's idea on secularism. [6]

- (b) Write Netaji's view on socialism. [6]

6. Jaya Prakash was one of the pioneers of Indian Socialism. Elucidate. [12]

OR

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar was a champion of social justice. Justify. [6]

- (b) Explain the concept of total revolution as viewed by Jaya Prakash Narayan. [6]

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GROUP - A

1. Answer any ten of the following within two or three sentences each. [2 × 10]
 - (a) What is political human rights ?
 - (b) What do you mean by first generation of human rights ?
 - (c) How many articles are there in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights ?
 - (d) When the National Human Rights Commission of India was established ?
 - (e) What does the Article-23 of Indian Constitution State ?
 - (f) What do you mean by right to constitutional remedies of Indian Constitution ?
 - (g) What is the objective of minority rights ?

[2]

- (h) Write two causes of insecurity of minorities in Pakistan.
- (i) What is terrorism ?
- (j) Write two objectives of Maoism in India.
- (k) What do you mean by humanitarian interventions ?
- (l) What do you mean by marginalised people ?

GROUP - B

Answer ALL questions.

2. What are human rights ? Explain the stages of development of human rights. [12]

OR

- (a) Briefly discuss about Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [6]

- (b) Write about the functions of the National Human Rights Commission. [6]

3. Explain different grounds for the violation of human rights in Pakistan. [12]

OR

- (a) Explain briefly about the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens. [6]

- (b) What are the provisions for the protection and safeguardation of human rights in America ? [6]

4. Explain different grounds for the violation of human rights of minorities. [12]

OR

- (a) Write the various causes of gender violence. [6]
(b) What are the limitations of gender violence in India ? [6]
5. What is terrorism ? How it violates human rights by various ways ? [12]

OR

- (a) Analyse the provisions to safeguard human rights from terrorism. [6]
(b) How Maoism is a challenge to human rights in India ? Explain. [6]
6. Explain different grounds of humanitarian interventions of human rights. [12]

OR

- (a) State the impact of globalisation on women rights. [6]
(b) What are the various provisions made in international level to protect the rights of marginalised section ? [6]

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GROUP - A

1. Answer any ten of the following within two or three sentences each. [2 × 10]
- (a) What do you mean by development ?
 - (b) What is Five Year Plan ?
 - (c) What is globalisation ?
 - (d) What was the objective of First Five Year Plan ?
 - (e) What is meant by privatisation ?
 - (f) What do you mean by capitalist economy ?
 - (g) What is bonded labour ?
 - (h) Who is Birsa Munda ?
 - (i) What is Champaran Satyagraha ?

[2]

- (j) Who started Naxalite Movement in India ?
- (k) What do you mean by domestic violence ?
- (l) What was the main objective of Chipko Movement ?
- (m) Who started Narmada Bachao Andolan ?

GROUP - B

Answer ALL questions.

2. What is Planning ? Discuss the major objectives of Planning in India. [12]

OR

- (a) Describe the various reform measures of liberalisation. [6]
 - (b) Explain the functions of NITI Aayog. [6]
3. What is mixed economy ? Discuss its features. [12]

OR

- (a) Describe the positive and negative impact of privatisation in Indian economy. [6]
 - (b) Explain the challenges faced by Indian labourers due to privatisation. [6]
4. Discuss the various causes of the expansion of Maoist network in India. [12]

OR

(a) Describe the major causes of Peasant Movement in India. [6]

(b) Examine the strategy and tactics adopted by the Maoists. [6]

5. Write an essay on Women's Movement in India. [12]

OR

(a) Describe the major tribal movements in India. [6]

(b) Explain the role of women in the freedom struggle of India. [6]

6. What is Civil Rights Movement ? Discuss the causes for Civil Rights Movement in India. [12]

OR

(a) Explain the new issues before the civil rights activities in India. [6]

(b) Describe the major objectives of environmental protection movements in India. [6]