

QUESTION BANK
Department of Political Science
Pattamundai College, Pattamundai
+3 3rd Year Arts (5th Semester)

CORE-11

PART -I

1. Plato took birth in the year_____.
2. _____ educational institution was established by Plato.
3. _____ said, “I thank God that I was born Greek and not barbarian, freeman and not slave, man and not woman, but above all, that I was born in the age of Socrates”.
4. _____ wrote the book Republic.
5. There are _____ chapters in the Republic.
6. _____ said, “war is to man, what maternity is to woman”. According to Aristotle, state is a _____ institution.
7. _____ said, “the politics of Aristotle is the richest treasure that has come down to us from antiquity, it is the greatest contribution to the field of political science that we possess.
8. _____ is the main propagator of the theory of separation of power.
9. _____ said, “Man is a social animal and who can live without society, either he is a beast or god”.
10. _____ wrote ‘The Prince’ in the year 1513 AD.
11. _____ is known as the child of renaissance.
12. Machiavelli said, _____ justify means.
13. _____ said, “Machiavelli detached the state from the church making it an organisation of force for the attainment of merely material”.
14. _____ said, “The credit of beginning the modern era in political thought goes to Machiavelli”.
15. _____ said, “Though Machiavelli is denounced in public, but followed in practise”.
16. Hobbes said, “_____ is a state of war, a war of all against all”.
17. _____ describes Hobbes’s theory of sovereignty as impossible and dangerous .
18. In the field of human nature, Hobbes was influenced by _____.
19. The book Deceive was published in the year _____.

20. Hobbes was a propagator of ____ theory.
21. ____ said, "Hobbes system was the first whole hearted attempt to treat political philosophy as part of the mechanistic body of scientific knowledge".
22. ____ is the source of law, according to Hobbes.
23. ____ wrote the book 'Two treaties on civil government'.
24. According to Locke, the state of nature was not a state of war but state of ____.
25. The glorious revolution occurred in the year ____.
26. ____ says, "the most distinctive contribution of Locke to political theory is his doctrine of natural rights".
27. Locke designed social contract as ____.
28. Locke borrowed the consent theory and theory of contract from ____.
29. ____ wrote 'discourses concerning government'.
30. ____ said, "Everything in Locke's system revolves round the individual, everything disposed so as to ensure the sovereignty of the individual".
31. ____ said, men are basically good, descent, peace-loving, non-quarrelsome.
32. ____ is the autobiography of Rousseau.
33. Rousseau wrote Emile in the year ____.
34. ____ said that property is theft.
35. ____ said, "man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains".
36. ____ said, "the writer who did most to release Rousseau from his individualism was Plato".
37. ____ said, "will, not force is the basis of state".
38. ____ said, "Rousseau is the extreme individualist, the latest and greatest of the individualist political theorists".
39. ____ said, "voice of people is voice of God".
40. ____ is the other name of the book social contract.
41. ____ said, "when J S Mill was speaking, I have always felt that I was listening to a saintly man".
42. J S Mill was the son of ____.
43. ____ wrote 'subjection of women'.
44. For the representation of minority, Mill was in favour of ____ representation.
45. Mill has highlighted his views on liberty in his book ____.
46. ____ said, "and I am the Peter who denied his master"
47. The study of text and interpretation is called ____.

48. Communist Manifesto was published in the year_____.
49. _____ wrote Das Capital.
50. According to _____, the state is generally a bourgeoisie state.
51. Karl Marx has borrowed his historicism from _____.
52. _____ said, "I find Hegel standing upon his head, it is my task to make him stand upon his feet".
53. Dialectic comes from the Greek word _____.
54. _____ said, force is the midwife of society.
55. Communism is a concept of classless society where all the _____ would be owned by the community.

PART-II

Brief short note on

1. What is ancient western philosophy?
2. What is medieval western philosophy?
3. What is modern western philosophy?
4. St. Thomas Aquinas.
5. Analyse German Idealism.
6. Modernism.
7. Post-Modernism.
8. Elements of modernity.
9. Scientific rationalism.
10. Features of modernity.
11. Reasons for rejection of modernism.
12. Post-modern politics.
13. Phases of modernity.
14. Human nature of Rousseau.
15. Causes of social contract of Rousseau.
16. Characteristics of Rousseau's social contract theory.
17. General Will of Rousseau.
18. Actual Will.
19. Action Will.
20. Classification of government of Rousseau.
21. Rousseau: the father of Romanticism.
22. Vindication of the rights of women.
23. Vindication of the rights of man.

24. Mary Wollstone Craft's views on education.
25. J.S. Mill view's on Utilitarianism.
26. J.S. Mill's view on liberty.
27. Self-regarding actions of Mill.
28. Other regarding actions of Mill.
29. Mill's views on state.
30. Representative democracy.
31. Plural voting.
32. Women Franchise.
33. Books of Karl Marx.
34. Books of J.S. Mill.
35. Scientific Socialism of Marx.
36. Dialectical Materialism of Karl Marx.
37. Economic Interpretation of History of Marx.
38. Dictatorship of proletariat class.
39. Theory of Surplus value of Karl Marx.
40. Age of primitive communism.
41. Capitalism Age.
42. Age of Feudal.
43. Class struggle theory of Karl Marx.
44. Marxian theory of state.
45. Theory of Alienation of Karl Marx.
46. Scientific Socialism.
47. Soviet Diplomatic Activities.
48. Kollontai's attitude towards Stalinism.
49. Alexandra Kollontai's contribution towards Marxist feminism.
50. Political Activities of Kollontai.

PART-III

Write short note on the following questions.

1. What do you mean by Traditional theory of Justice?
2. Define functional specialization.
3. Features of Plato's education system.
4. What is communism of property?
5. Thrasymachus.
6. Comparison between Plato and Aristotle.
7. Aristotle's theory of causation.

8. Aristotle as the father of Political Science.
9. What is Aristocracy?
10. Machiavelli is the child of Renaissance.
11. Lion and Fox theory of Machiavelli.
12. Hobbes individualism.
13. Hobbes views on human nature.
14. Locke's theory of natural rights.
15. What is political sovereignty?
16. Define popular sovereignty.
17. What is general will?
18. Mill as a Democrat.
19. Define historical materialism.
20. Marx's views on class struggle.

PART-IV

1. Discuss the importance of text and interpretation of the study of classical political philosophy.
2. Discuss the different views different scholars on text and interpretation.
3. Discuss Locke's theory of social contract.
4. Discuss the individualism in Locke's political theory.
5. Examine Locke's theory of sovereignty.
6. Discuss Hobbes's theory of state of nature.
7. "Man is essentially selfish, contentious, quarrelsome, mean, wicked, non-altruistic, non rational, impulsive and self-centred"- Justify the statement.
8. "Aristotle is the father of political science"- Examine.
9. "The comments of Aristotle on Plato's Republic and laws are full of inaccuracies and inconsistencies"- Discuss.
10. Discuss Aristotle's theory of state.
11. Examine Aristotle's conception of citizenship.
12. Examine Aristotle's conception of slavery.
13. Describe Aristotle's theory of revolution.
14. Examine Aristotle's theory of property.
15. Discuss Aristotle's contributions to political thought.
16. "Plato's Republic is a mere romance- Justify the statement."
17. Examine Plato's idea of rule of philosopher king.
18. "Plato is the first Fascist"- Examine the statement.
19. Examine Plato's views on Justice.

20. Discuss Plato's contributions to modern Political thought.
21. Distinguish between Plato's communism and modern communism.
22. Critically examine Hobbes's theory of Sovereignty.
23. Define Individualism. Discuss its features.
24. Write an essay on origin and development of Individualism.
25. Examine Mach Person's theory of Possessive Individualism.
26. Make a comparative study of Hobbes and Locke on Individualism from March Person's perspectives.
27. "Machiavelli was the child of his times"- Examine the statement.
28. Discuss Machiavelli's views on ethics and politics.
29. Write an essay on Machiavelli's views on human nature.
30. Discuss Machiavelli's views on ethics and politics.
31. Write an essay on Hegel's views of state.
32. Discuss Hegel's concept of Freedom.
33. Write a note on Hegelian Dialectic.
34. Discuss Hegel's views on constitution.
35. Write a note on Hegelian Dialectic.
36. Discuss Hegel's contributions to modern political thought.

**INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT (ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL)
(CORE-XII)
PART-I**

1. Brahmanism, based on caste and gender hierarchy which lorded over other traditions could be collectively called _____.
2. _____ ancient Indian Literature first suggested origin of government among gods.
3. From _____ century the word Hindu came into operation.
4. As a religion _____ greatly challenged Hinduism based on Brahmanism.
5. Sufism is _____ religious tradition in India.
6. _____ is also known as Krishna Dvaipayana.
7. _____ wrote Vishnu Purana.
8. _____ narrated the particulars of Kurukshetra war to Dhritarashtra.
9. Kali yuga consists of _____ divine years.
10. Vyasa's Yoga Bhashya is a commentary on the yoga sutras by _____.

11. _____ is the mother of Dhritarashtra.
12. There are _____ chapters in Manusmriti.
13. Manu considers _____ to be the real king.
14. Manu's state has _____ elements.
15. For the same fault or crime, Manu's king was to be fined _____ times more than that of a common man.
16. According to Manu, _____ is awake when all others are asleep.
17. Manu describes _____ types of foreign policy or inter state relations.
18. In fighting a war, man's king was to perform _____ dharma.
19. _____ is called the father of Indian polity.
20. Kautilya is believed to be born in the year _____.
21. Kautilya is otherwise known as _____.
22. The best work of Kautilya is _____.
23. King _____ Nanda had expelled Kautilya from the state.
24. Kautilya used the word _____ for the inhabited land or the state.
25. Arthashastra consists of _____ books or Adhikaranas.
26. Kautilya preferred sahaja mitra to _____ mitra.
27. Kautilya's king had a _____ origin.
28. Edicts of Kautilya's king was one of the _____ types or limbs of law.
29. Kautilya's financial year ranges between _____ and _____ months.
30. Kautilya's Arthashastra is superimposed upon his philosophy of _____ and _____ of dominion or state.
31. Digha Nikaya consists of _____ suttas and _____ controversial dialogues.
32. Agganna sutta is the _____th sutta of the Digha Nikaya collection.
33. Buddha belonged to _____ caste.
34. Buddha had the dialogue with two Brahmins named _____ and _____.
35. The creatures of light as said by Buddha are known as _____.
36. In Buddha's view, a _____ is also known as manujinda or narinda.
37. The king was named 'Khattiya' because of being the overlord of the _____.
38. _____ work of Barani contains political ideas to be pursued by a Muslim ruler.
39. The period of Delhi Sultanate extends from _____ to _____.
40. The most important of all Sultanate ministers was known as _____.
41. Barani declares _____ as the chief pillar on which the super structure of an ideal state should be raised.

42. Barani belonged to _____ period.
43. The term Zabita employed by Ziauddin Barani is a synonym for _____.
44. Ain I akbari was written by _____.
45. Akbar's provincial governor was known as _____.
46. Abul Fazal was called as _____ by the Jesuits.
47. Abul Fazal came to the court of Akbar in the _____.
48. The profound knowledge in literature , history and philosophy of _____ influenced Akbar the most.
49. The powers of Akbar's Prime Minister or Vakil were reduced after the dismissal of _____.

PART-II

Write short notes on:-

1. Manusmruti
2. Manu's concept of Danda.
3. What is Manu's social laws?
4. What is Manu's Justice?
5. Define Manu's foreign policy.
6. Define Arthasastra of Kautilya.
7. Kautilya on ethics and politics.
8. Kautilya on Foreign policy.
9. Kautilya on Revenue administration.
10. Kautilya on Judicial administration.
11. Buddhist view of power and authority.
12. Concept of sovereignty in Agganna Sutta.
13. Constituent of state in Agganna Sutta.
14. Ideal Military Administration as viewed by Barani.
15. Duties of king as prescribed by Barani.
16. Ziauddin Barani's concept of ideal bureaucracy.
17. Idea of Fiscal Administration by Barani.
18. Ziauddin Barani's idea on economic stability.
19. Ruler and justice in the eyes of Barani.
20. Define a sketch of Abul Fazal.
21. Ministers as viewed by Abul Fazal.
22. Abul Fazal's ideas on provincial administration.
23. Village communities as conceived by Abul Fazal.

24. Define panthis of Kabir.
25. Define Kabir's Bhakti Marga.
26. Syncretic ideas of Kabir.
27. Social impact of Kabir.
28. What is pre-colonial political thought.
29. What is Brahminism?
30. What is Shramanism?
31. Define Islamism in India.
32. Syncretism in India.
33. Veda Vyasa.34. Mohabharat.
35. Santiparva
36. Rajadharm
37. Aapad dharmaparva
38. Moksha dharmaparva
39. Define Wazir of Ziauddin Barani.
40. Diwan-i-Isha of Barani
41. Define Kautilya's Rule of Law.
42. What are the difference between Kautilya and Machiavelli.
43. What are the qualities of Kingship of Abul Fazal.
44. Define The Pargana of Abul Fazal.
45. Define Kautilya's Janapada.
46. Define Mitra of Kautilya.
47. Define Espionage System of Kautilya.
48. Civil Adminisrration of Barani.
49. Define Executive duties of king of Kautilya.
- 50.** Define Kosa of Kautilya.

PART-III

Write short note on the following questions.

1. What is Brahmanic Philosophy?
2. Tripitaka.
3. Jainism and theory of Non violence.
4. What is Arya Astanga Marga?
5. Define Shantiparva.
6. What are the sources of ancient Indian political philosophy?
7. Manu's views on Varna system.
8. Manu's views on Danda or Punishment.

9. Kautily's views on Spatanga theory.
10. Kautily's views on Foreign policy.
11. Define two features of Islamic Tradition.
12. What is Syncretism?
13. What is theory of kingship?
14. What is ideal polity according to Barani?
15. Kabir's views on Syncretism?
16. Akbaranama.
17. Abul Fazal's views on Monarchical authority.
18. What is Shariyat Law?
19. What is Bhakti movement?
20. Kabir's views on Social Justice.

PART –IV

Long questions

- 1- Write an essay on the traditions of pre-colonial thought in India.
- 2- Discuss Ved Vyasa's views on Shantiparva.
- 3- Describe the political ideas of Manu.
- 4- Discuss the origin, position and duties of the king as viewed by Manu.
- 5- Discuss Manu's views on social structure and social order.
- 6- Manu is called the father of Indian polity, why?
- 7- Describe Kautilya's views on relationship between ethics and politics.
- 8- Discuss the position and duties of the king as viewed by Kautilya.
- 9- Analyse the judicial administration in Kautilya's state.
- 10- Discuss the political ideas of Kautilya.
- 11- Write an essay on Agganna Sutta. 12- Discuss the concept of state as per Agganna Sutta.
- 13- Discuss the politics of Delhi sultanate as described by Ziauddin Barani.
- 14- Examine the concept of ideal polity by Ziauddin Barani.
- 15- Discuss Ziauddin Barani's ideas on law and justice in an ideal polity.
- 16- Discuss Abul Fazal's views on Monarchy.
- 17- Discuss Abul Fazal's views on the qualities and duties of King.
- 18- Discuss Kabir as a poet and reformer.
- 19- Examine Kabir on syncretism.
- 20- Discuss the Islamic and syncretic traditions of India.

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS

DSE-I GROUP-A

1. UN Commission on Human Rights was established in _____.
2. Amnesty international organization volunteers campaign for _____.
3. _____ is the first charter of Human Rights.
4. _____ adopted the landmark document, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
5. _____ was the first chairman of the commission on Human Rights.
6. _____ Article of the Universal declaration of Human Rights tells that the Right of Nationality depends on one's wish.
7. On _____ anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights the slogan "All human rights for all" was adopted.
8. _____ Country has adopted the "Declaration of the rights of man and the citizen".
9. _____ year is observed as the International year of the child.
10. _____ is the author of the book "Human Rights and inhuman wrongs".
11. _____ is the headquarter of the National Human Rights Commission.
12. UN High Commissioner for refugee was established in _____.
13. Article _____ of the Universal Declaration of Human Right guarantees the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries.
14. Article _____ of the 1951 Refugee convention stipulates for refugees to access relief and assistance.
15. Right to non refoulment is a principle of _____ International law.
16. According to Article _____ of the 1951 Refugee Convention refugees shall abide by the national laws of the contracting states.
17. In Modern usages "International humanitarian law refers _____
18. _____ refers to the situation in which states comply with international law because they believe that the rule is of value, rule compliance is an integral part of the actor's identity.
19. The Geneva Convention of 1949 were ratified in whole or with reservation by _____ countries.

20. The additional protocols of _____ and 2005 supplement the Geneva convention.
21. International humanitarian law is applicable to only _____ conflicts.
22. In chapter-II of the constitution of South Africa _____ are mentioned.
23. Section 39 of the chapter-II of the South Africa constitution deals with the _____ of Bill of Rights.
24. _____ is taken from South Africa Constitution in the Indian Constitution.
25. _____ fought for Indian rights in South Africa.
26. _____ is known as the Gandhi of South Africa.
27. During extra ordinary situation the _____ of South Africa may declare a state emergency is pursuant of Act –n64 of 1997.
28. Right to property is now a _____ right under Article 300A.
29. _____ part of the Indian Constitution, we find provision relating to citizenship.
30. _____ Article of the Indian Constitution states the directive principles of state policy on “promotion of International peace and security”.
31. In 1967, the Supreme Court in the case of _____ ruled that the Parliament has no right to amend fundamental rights contained in Part-III of the Constitution.
32. In 1973, pertaining to the case of _____ the Supreme Court ruled that the Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution.
33. Either Supreme Court of India or High Court of States can issue _____ to protect and promote fundamental rights of person.
34. The prohibition against torture is a cardinal principal of _____ law?
35. Article _____ of the Indian constitution includes right against torture and assault by state or other functionaries.
36. In USA is no single _____ that treats specifically torture as a crimination activity.
37. India is a signatory but not _____ the UN convention against torture.
38. _____ is the name of the intelligence agency of the USA.
39. The word Surveillance has been derived from French word _____.
40. GPS means _____ position system.

41. _____ Censorship initially Surveillance.
42. The main means of terrorism to create terror or fear is _____.
43. Security is a psychological state which means absence of _____.
44. Violence Triangle Theory has been propounded by _____.
45. The word caste has been derived from Portuguese word _____.
46. Humiliation is an example of _____ violence.
47. "Dude you're a Fag" has been written by _____.
48. The Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking ordinance was promulgated in the year _____ in Pakistan.
49. In India female infant mortality rate is _____ per 1,000 live births.
50. Hindu Succession Act came into force in _____ year.
51. In _____ year the Government of India promulgated the Dowry Prohibition Act.
52. Indigenous people or aboriginals in India are generally called _____.
53. The constitution of India terms aboriginals as _____ tribes.
54. The Land Acquisition Act, 1994 in India was known as the theory of _____ domain.
55. Santal Rebellion occurred in the year _____.
56. Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled) Act enacted in the year _____.

GROUP-B

- 1- What do you mean by generations of rights?
- 2- Mention two events which provided scope for the advancement of human rights in 18th century?
- 3- What is the relationship between human rights and human development?
- 4- Who do the Geneva Conventions protect?
- 5- Describe "institution building package" which was adopted by Human Rights Council in 2007?

- 6- Describe three outcomes of the Second World Conference on Human Rights which were held at Vienna in 1993?
- 7- What is the prime goal of Amnesty International?
- 8- Write the name of two UN Declaration which got inspiration from UDHR?
- 9- Mention two categories of bodies' offices established by the UN Human Rights system to monitor the implementation of human rights standard?
- 10- Describe three outcomes of the Second World Conference on Human Rights which was held at Vienna in 1993?
- 11- What is the objective of Universal Declaration Human Rights?
- 12- When did the UN General Assembly adopt the UN Declaration on the Rights of indigenous people?
- 13- Why the South Africa Constitution is called the finest Constitution of the World?
- 14- Mention two forms of application of the Bill of rights as mentioned in South African Constitution?
- 15- How does the new Bill of rights differ from the interim Bill of Rights of South Africa?
- 16- Explain right to privacy as enshrined in South Africa?
- 17- Explain right to access to information as enshrined in South Africa Constitution?
- 18- Why did Nelson Mandela prefer to sign the new Bill of 66Rights in the township of Sharpeville?
- 19- Define the term "refugee" according to 1951 Refugee convention?
- 20- How are refugees protected?
- 21- What is the main source of international refugee law?
- 22- How do the terms, refugee and asylum seekers relate to each other?
- 23- How does constitution of India ensure free and compulsory primary education to children?
- 24- How does the constitution of Indian prohibit misuse of preventive detention?
- 25- How does the constitution of India provide protective measures for the promotion of protection of fundamental rights?
- 26- What is customary international law?

- 27- How do Geneva Law and the Hague Law are different from each other?
- 28- Why did ICRC sign a memorandum of understanding with UNESCO in 2016?
- 29- What type of function does ICRC perform during an armed conflict?
- 30- Which two Articles of Indian Constitution are called rights of arrested persons?
- 31- How do states in USA deal with cases torture?
- 32- How does US Border Patrol behave towards immigrants and refugees as stated by Human Rights Watch?
- 33- Why should Indian government ratify CAT?
- 34- How did CIA conceal torture cases in Guantanamo Detention Camp?
- 35- Why censorship is detrimental to democracy?
- 36- Is Article 19 of the Indian constitution absolute?
- 37- What is corporate censorship?
- 38- Which section of the IPC restricts freedom of expression?
- 39- What is white supremacist extremism?
- 40- How does terrorism detrimental to democracy?
- 41- How does terrorism relate to human rights violation?
- 42- How does the constitution of USA provide protection to minority during war?
- 43- What is majoritarian aspect of Indian nationalism?
- 44- How does the South Africa Human Rights Commission play a crucial role in eradicating racism from South Africa?
- 45- Which factors do raise caste consciousness in India?
- 46- Against which ideology did Mahatma Gandhi fight during his stay at South Africa?
- 47- What types of crimes does section 198 A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1972 deal?
- 48- How do attitudes play important role pertaining to violence against Women?
- 49- How do transgender people face sexual abuses in India?
- 50- How much do Adivasi areas contribute to total national mineral earning in terms of value in India?
- 51- How does international covenant on Civil and Political Rights,1966 protect rights of aboriginals?

- 52- How did mining and industrial projects responsible for displacement of aboriginals in India?
- 53- Describe various international instrument for protection of rights of aboriginals or indigenous people?
- 54- Who are considered as aboriginals in Australia?
- 55- How did aboriginals in Australia and India face similar types of problems relating to their land rights?

GROUP-C

- 1- -When does International Humanitarian Law apply?
- 1- How does International Humanitarian Law govern the conduct of war?
- 2- Is the Geneva Conventions Central to International Humanitarian Law?
- 3- How does International Humanitarian law specifically helps to protect civilians from starvation in armed conflicts and to have access to medical care?
- 4- Armed conflicts threaten children in particular. How does international humanitarian law protect children?
- 5- What challenges does international humanitarian law face today?
- 6- Is International humanitarian law still relevant in the context of digitalization?
- 7- What is meant by war crimes?
- 8- How are war crimes prosecuted?
- 9- Is there any hierarchy among human rights?
- 10- Do human rights depend culture?
- 11- Differentiate human rights law from humanitarian law?
- 12- Describe the organization and functions of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees?
- 13- Describe the commonality and dichotomy between International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights?
- 14- How human rights and natural rights related to each other?
- 15- Describe important area of focus of Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action?
- 16- What is International Bill of Rights?

- 17- Is it possible to realize human rights when resources are limited?
- 18- Are there differences between individual rights and collective rights?
- 19- Does the realization of human rights require big government?
- 20- Describe the convention on Human Rights of women and its implementation mechanisms?
- 21- Examine the Convention on Rights of Child and its implementation mechanisms?
- 22- Describe the philosophical base of human rights in respect to its evolution?
- 23- Elucidate the importance of International convention on civil and political Rights?
- 24- Elucidate the importance of International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights?
- 25- Discuss the important features of South African Constitution?
- 26- How does a person enjoy Right to bodily the Psychological integrity in South Africa?
- 27- Briefly describe political Rights provided in the constitution of South Africa?
- 28- Briefly describe Rights for arrested, detained and accused persons provided in the constitution of South Africa?
- 29- How does Fundamental Rights evolve?
- 30- Briefly describe the right regarded as fundamental of all other rights in Indian Constitution?
- 31- What are the limitations leveled of against enjoyment of fundamental rights in India?
- 32- How both international humanitarian law and human rights law are relate to each other?
- 33- Describe different measures needed to contain cases of torture in India?
- 34- Describe different provisions already exist in USA to contain cases of torture there?
- 35- Briefly compare torture scenario in between India and USA?
- 36- Describe constitutional and legal provisions on surveillance and censorship in China?
- 37- Describe constitutional and legal provisions on surveillance and censorship in India?

- 38- Describe the condition of Odia speaking people before the creation of Odisha as a separate linguistic province in India?
- 39- How do muslim face hardship in India due to their minority status?
- 40- How did extremist activities by white supremacist terrorise minority people in America?
- 41- Describe drawbacks of terrorism as acknowledged internationally?
- 42- Describe constitutional provisions in India for the protection and wellbeing of minorities?
Constitutional provisions in America for the wellbeing of minorities?
- 43- Compare in between caste related violence in India and race related violence in South Africa?
- 44- Describe how political patronage causes caste related violence in India?
- 45- Describe different apartheid laws practiced by South Africa in the past?
- 46- Describe difference relating to gender related violence in India and Pakistan?
- 47- Describe similarities between India and Pakistan relating to gender related violence?
- 48- Who are considered as aboriginals in Australia?
- 49- How did aboriginals in Australia and India face similar types of problems relating to their land rights?
- 50- Describe various international instruments for protection of rights of aboriginals or indigenous people?

GROUP-D

- 1- What is the relationship between human rights and human development?
- 2- What is the relationship between millennium declaration and millennium development goals?
- 3- How do human rights standard relate to the development programming process?
- 4- What is the relationship between a human rights approach and gender mainstreaming?

- 5- Does a human rights based approach require United Nation development agencies to engage in partisan politics?
- 6- How do human rights help with situation analysis?
- 7- Describe implementation mechanisms of Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- 8- How do human rights evolve?
- 9- Examine the convention on Rights of child and its implementation mechanism?
- 10- Describe the organization and function of the UN High commissioner for refugees?
- 11- Describe three generation of Rights?
- 12- Examine the convention on Rights of Child and its implementation mechanisms?
- 13- Describe Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- 14- Describe Bill of Rights enshrined in the constitution of South Africa?
- 15- Describe Fundamental Rights enumerated in the constitution of India?
- 16- Describe different challenges to international humanitarian law in the contemporary scenario of armed conflicts?
- 17- Describe the similarities and differences between international law and human rights law?
- 18- Describe different constitutional and legal provision against torture in USA?
- 19- Describe different torture methods which are still in practice?
- 20- Describe different remedial measures against torture in India?
- 21- Make a comparison between India and China in respect to surveillance and censorship?
- 22- Describe constitutional and legal provisions on surveillance and censorship in India?
- 23- What is censorship? Describe different types of censorship?
- 24- Describe constitutional and legal provisions in America for the well being minorities?
- 25- Describe constitutional and legal provisions in India for the wellbeing of minorities?

- 26- What is terrorism and how it is detrimental to human rights?
- 27- Describe causes of caste related violence in India?
- 28- Describe causes racial violence in South Africa?
- 29- Describe constitutional and legal provisions in India to combat caste related violence?
- 30- How are gender and violence related?
- 31- What is gender based violence? Describe different forms and consequences of gender based violence?
- 32- Describe cases of gender based violence in India?
- 33- Describe cases of gender based violence in Pakistan?
- 34- Compare between Australia and India relating to land rights of aboriginals or Adivasis?
- 35- Describe measures undertaken in India for restoration of land rights of Adivasis?
- 36- Describe measures undertaken in Australia for restoration of land rights of aboriginals?
- 37- How did aboriginals in Australia and India face similar types of problems relating to their land Rights?

**DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN
CONTEMPORARY INDIA
DSE-II
PART-I**

Fill in the blanks.

1. During the Moghul Period in India, the charity and welfare was known as ----.
2. Directive principles of State Policy in Part IV of the constitution endeavored to create a ---- state.
3. When the Economic Policy was announced in 1991 by the govt.----- was the Finance Minister of India.

4. The Planning Commission was set up in ---- year, by a resolution of the government of India.
5. ----- is the ex-officio chairman of the Planning Commission.
6. ----- Five year plan gave top priority to Industrialization.
7. _____ is known as shifting agriculture.
8. Gramdan movement came into being in_____.
9. A Welfare state comprises between individualism and _____.
10. The purpose of the inclusion of the Directive principle of state policy in the Indian constitution is to establish_____ Democracy.
11. Originally, the idea of a welfare state was introduced by-_____, German Chancellor.
12. In England, the Idea of welfare state was introduced by Prime Minister_____.
13. The ____ Act, 1955, which was renamed as the protection of civil rights Act in 1976.
14. The ___ model of development advocates development the securing of socialist goals by using democratic means.
15. The ____ Act was introduced in 1999, opening up the insurance sector to private participation.
16. The first five year plan of India started in _____.
17. Now Planning Commission has been replaced by the _____ Ayog.
18. In ____ year, India met with an Economic Crisis relating to its external debt.
19. ___ Policy was announced in 1992.
20. After “ Great Depression of 1929”____ suggested for strong state intervention?
21. The period of the _____ can be considered as the period of the industrial recovery.
22. The industrial policy of _____ was regarded as the “ Economic Constitution of India”.
23. The first three five-year plans focused on the development f the____ sector.
24. _____ sector, also known as own account enterprises, refers to all unlicensed, self-employed or unregistered economic activity.
25. The Indian____ has rightly been called a “gamble in monsoons”.
26. ____ Yojana aims at providing irrigation facilities to all the farmers of India and increasing the water use efficiency of agriculture.
27. _____ revolution is related with fertilizer.
28. _____ revolution is related with oil seeds production.

29. The Father of White Revolution in India was _____.
30. Jai Kishan-jai vigyan week is being celebrated across the country during-----.
31. Land Reforms refers to redistribution of_____ from the rich to the poor.
32. The ____ five year plan clearly mentions the objectives of Land Reforms.
33. The Bhoodan Movement was launched in _____ year.
34. Mahalwari system was started in _____.
35. The Land Reform Act was passed in _____year.
36. Green Revolution can be considered as ____ Revolution.
37. The ____ Act, 2013 aims to provide food for all.
38. One of the best examples of expressive movement is____ movement.
39. The ____ movement aims at overthrowing the existing social system and replacing it with a new one.
40. _____played an important role in getting sati abolished.
41. _____ samaj was founded by Dayanand Saraswati in 1975.
42. SEWA was formed in ____ year.
43. The year ____ was declared as the International Women’s year.
44. The Department of Environment in India was set up in _____.
45. The ____ movement is famous for its tree-hugging campaign to resist the tree cutting.
46. The ____ movement was an innovative movement based on environmental conservation in India.
47. The term ‘Dalit’ was first popularized by the ____ in 1970s.
48. _____ found Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932.
49. The Scheduled Tribes constitute____ percent of the tribal population.
50. _____ formed the Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha in 1978.

Part-ii

Write brief note on:

1. The age of competitive capitalism.
2. The age of Imperialism.
3. The stage of late capitalism.
4. Basic needs approach.
5. Right to development.
6. World Development report 1991.

7. Transforming to global functions.
8. Strategy for human resources development.
9. Innovation and information technology.
10. Reforming institutional framework.
11. The FICCI proposal.
12. The Congress plan.
13. The Bombay plan.
14. The Gandhian plan.
15. The people's plan.
16. Specialised wings of NITI Aayog.
17. Objectives of the three annual plans.
18. Objectives of decentralised planning.
19. Guiding principles of NITI Aayog.
20. Objectives of the Eleventh Plan.
21. First Generation Reforms (1991-2000).
22. Third Generation Reforms.
23. Mixed Economic model.
24. Effects of liberalisation.
25. Political Identity of the middle class.
26. Middle class in British colonial period.
27. Middle class in the post-Independence period.
28. Ryotwari system.
29. Mahalwari system.
30. Zamindari system.
31. Abolition of intermediary tenures.
32. Co-operative farming.
33. Security of tenure.
34. Neo-liberal reforms in Agriculture.
35. Suicide of the farmers.
36. Agrarian transformation.
37. Reform movement.
38. Revolutionary movement.
39. New social movement.
40. Women's movement.
41. Azadibachao Andolan.

42. Anti-corruption movement of Anna Hazzare.
43. Tamar Revolts (1789-1832).
44. Santhal Revolt of 1855.
45. Devi movement in Midnapur.
46. Tribal movement in Orissa.
47. The Telangana peasant uprising.
48. The Naxalbari peasant uprising.
49. The Champaran Satyagraha.
50. Tebhaga movement (1946).
51. Dalit panther movement.
52. Dalit movement in Karnataka.
53. Classification of OBC movements.
54. Second wave of women's movement.
55. Voting rights for women.
56. Domestic violence bill (2002).
57. Maoist network in India.
58. Civil rights groups in India.
59. People's union for civil rights.
60. People's union for civil liberties and democratic rights.

PART-III

1. Functions of Planning Commission.
2. Structure of NITI Ayog.
3. Similarities between NITI Ayog and Planning Commission.
4. Features of Privatization.
5. Merits of Globalization.
6. Demerits of Globalization.
7. Multilevel planning
8. The New Economic Policy of 1991.
9. Negative impact of Liberalization in India.
10. Primary sector
11. Secondary Sector
12. Tertiary Sector
13. Crisis in agriculture
14. Soil erosion

15. Balance of Payment Crisis
16. Problems of Indian agriculture
17. Causes of Farmer Suicide
18. Land Reforms in Pre-independence era
19. Impact of Green Revolution in India
20. Features of Social Movement
21. Structural- Functional approach of Social movement
22. New Social movement
23. Reform movement
24. Radical Movement
25. Innovation Movement
26. Environmental Movement
27. National Commission for women.
28. Save Silent Valley Movement.
29. Gorkhaland Movement
30. Chipko Movement
31. The Bishnoi Movement
32. Gandhian approach to social movements.
33. Liberal approach to study social movements
34. Dalit Movement
35. Role of Mahatma Gandhi for upliftment of Dalits.
36. Ambedkar and Dalit issues
37. Causes of left wing extremism in India
38. Development- introduced- Displacement
39. Counter Naxal strategies
40. Second wave of women's movement
41. Voting rights for women
42. Domestic violence bill
43. Sensitization
44. OBC movement
45. Frontier tribes
46. Non-frontier tribes
47. Salwa Judum
48. Telengana Uprising

49. Operation Green Hunt
50. People's Guerrilla Army

PART-IV

Long Question

1. Define development? Explain the new orientation of development.
2. Define the concept of state. Explain the changing notion of the state.
3. Describe the process of the evolution of planning in India.
4. Discuss the composition and functions of the National Development Council of India.
5. Explain the factors for the failures of Indian planning in India.
6. Explain the structure and functions of the NITI Aayoga of India.
7. Describe the composition and functions of the planning commission of India.
8. Define liberalisation. Explain the various reform measures of liberalisation.
9. What is privatisation? Explain the effects of privatisation.
10. What is globalisation? Explain the main features of economic globalisation.
11. Define mixed economy. Explain the evolution of mixed economy in India.
12. Explain the features of Industrial policy resolution, 1956.
13. Explain the role of the private sector in Indian economy.
14. Describe the stages of the growth of the privatisation process in India.
15. Describe the labour laws and its provisions in India.
16. Explain the role of the middle class in economic liberalisation in India.
17. Examine the feature and types of the land reforms in pre-independence era.
18. Describe the major objectives of land reforms in India.
19. What is Green Revolution? Explain the origins and the components of Green Revolution in India.
20. Describe the impact of green revolution in India.
21. Explain the causes of agricultural crisis in Indian economy.

22. Define social movement. Explain the general causes of the social movements in India.
23. Define social movement. Explain the different types of the social movement in India.
24. Describe the major causes of peasant movements in India.
25. What is Dalit movement? Explain the brief phases of the growth of the Dalit movement in India.
26. Examine the three Waves of women's movement in India.
27. Explain the causes for the growth and development of the CPI in India.
28. Explain the development of the civil right movements in India post-independence India.

QUESTION BANK
Department of Political Science
Pattamundai College, Pattamundai
+3 3rd Year Arts (6th Semester)

CORE-13
PART-I

Fill in the blanks

1. According to Lenin, the ____ tries to crush the working class.
2. Lenin used to characterise ____ is the product of the irreconcilability of class antagonisms.
3. ____ laid much more emphasis on the revolutionary side of marxian philosophy.
4. ____ define imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism.
5. According to ____, imperialism is the product of highly developed industrialism and capitalism.
6. According to ____, revolution is an important step towards socialism.
7. ____ was the staunch supporter of Karl Marx.
8. ____ wanted action should follow theory and vice versa.
9. The book 'what is to be done' is written by ____.
10. The founder of the modern communist party was the Russian Marxist ____.
11. ____ is the most influential political work of Lenin.

12. On 1 October 1949, the Chinese Communist Party under the leadership of _____ proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China.
13. Mao died in 1976, still holding the position of Chairman of Chinese _____.
14. In the two philosophical essays of Mao, "On practice", and "On contradiction" written in 1937, point out that theory has to be derived from _____.
15. The essay "On practice" is on the relation between knowledge and practice, and between knowing and _____.
16. Mao's article "On Contradiction" deals with the _____ warfare.
17. The main contribution of Mao to political thought is his idea of _____.
18. According to Mao, the success of revolution primarily depends upon a well organized _____ structure.
19. According to Mao, a revolution must be _____ because the capitalists and reactionary elements will not accept the reasonable demands of the proletariat.
20. Mao did not allow the ethics and principles, because he knew that all these would hinder the success of a _____.
21. In his opinion the first technique is _____ warfare or to launch a sudden attack against the enemy.
22. Mao's theory of revolution also includes all sorts of _____ practices.
23. Mao modified Marxism-Leninism by relying heavily on the _____'s revolutionary power.
24. An umbrella organization for European Communist parties founded in september 1947 was _____.
25. The philosophy of _____ may be regarded as the important link between classical marxism and neo marxism.
26. Prison notebooks is a famous work by _____.
27. According to gramsci, _____ which applies coercion to maintain its domination.
28. According to gramsci, _____ seeks to obtain consent of the citizens to maintain its coercion.
29. Structures associated with _____ are called the structures of legitimation.
30. According to _____, the institution of civil society familiarize the citizens with the rule of behaviour and teach them to show natural respect to the authority of the ruling classes.
31. Gramsci observed that when power is apparently exercised with the consent of its subjects, it is called _____.

32. According to _____, it would be futile to hope that true socialism would automatically grow from the ashes of capitalism.
33. One of the significant contribution to marxism in twentieth century is the concept of Intellectuals developed by _____.
34. In Prison Notebooks, Gramsci codified the _____ view on economic factors.
35. The term Hegemony is derived from the Greek word _____ meaning leader.
36. The term _____ is a Russian equivalent for hegemony was one of the most central political slogans in Russia during 1917.
37. While discussing the principles of justice, Rawls assessed as just or unjust on the basis of _____ system of society.
38. Rawls conceives of the original contract to establish the content of _____.
39. The purpose of the veil of ignorance is to prevent contractors from adopting principles of justice that _____ advantage themselves.
40. Rawls conceives of the original contract as one to the correct answer to establish the principles of justice for the basic structure of _____.
41. According to Rawls, the correct principles of justice are determined by the choice that _____ individuals would make in a hypothetical situation.
42. Rawls theory consists of two parts an interpretation of the original position and a set of _____ that would be accepted there.
43. Rawls refers to his theory of justice as _____.
44. Rawls claims that the conditions he places on the original position are intended to place reasonable _____ on the arguments one can make for the principles of justice.
45. According to Rawls, we can enter the _____ position at any time, by simply following a certain procedure.
46. Rawls claims that the original position corresponds to the _____ in the traditional theory of social contract.
47. Rawls claims that when his two principles come into conflict the first principle concerning _____ takes precedence over the second principle concerning inequality.
48. Rawls argues that parties in the original position would not accept _____ because doing so would be so risky.
49. The principle “fair equality of opportunity” was developed by _____.

50. In Rawls theory, the principles of justice are established by the people who are affected by _____.

PART-II

Write short note on the following questions.

1. What are the political ideas of Lenin?
2. Who are the Bourgeoisies?
3. Why imperialism is the final stage of capitalism?
4. According to Mao what is Contradiction?
5. What the great leap forward of Mao?
6. What is hundred flowers bloom theory of Mao?
7. What is the concept of historical bloc?
8. What is the difference between state and civil society according to Gramsci?
9. What is Hegemony according to Gramsci?
10. How the ruling class imposes its cultural hegemony?
11. What is civil society according to Gramsci?
12. What are the functions of the State according to Gramsci?
13. Gramsci's views on contradictory of direction.
14. What are primary goods according to Rawls?
15. What are Rawl's two principles of justice?
16. What is Rawl's criticism on Utilitarianism?
17. Global justice according to Rawls.
18. What is the veil of ignorance?
19. What is Rawl's Difference principle?
20. What is Rawl's theory of distributive justice?
21. Rawl's views on Original position.

PART-III

Brief short note on

1. What is ancient western philosophy?
2. What is medieval western philosophy?
3. What is modern western philosophy?
4. St. Thomas Aquinas.
5. Analyse German Idealism.
6. Modernism.
7. Post-Modernism.
8. Elements of modernity.
9. Scientific rationalism.
10. Features of modernity.
11. Reasons for rejection of modernism.
12. Post-modern politics.
13. Phases of modernity.
14. Human nature of Rousseau.
15. Causes of social contract of Rousseau.
16. Characteristics of Rousseau's social contract theory.
17. General Will of Rousseau.
18. Actual Will.
19. Action Will.

20. Classification of government of Rousseau.
21. Rousseau: the father of Romanticism.
22. Vindication of the rights of women.
23. Vindication of the rights of man.
24. Mary Wollstone Craft's views on education.
25. J.S. Mill view's on Utilitarianism.
26. J.S. Mill's view on liberty.
27. Self-regarding actions of Mill.
28. Other regarding actions of Mill.
29. Mill's views on state.
30. Representative democracy.
31. Plural voting.
32. Women Franchise.
33. Books of Karl Marx.
34. Books of J.S. Mill.
35. Scientific Socialism of Marx.
36. Dialectical Materialism of Karl Marx.
37. Economic Interpretation of History of Marx.
38. Dictatorship of proletariat class.
39. Theory of Surplus value of Karl Marx.
40. Age of primitive communism.
41. Capitalism Age.
42. Age of Feudal.
43. Class struggle theory of Karl Marx.
44. Marxian theory of state.
45. Theory of Alienation of Karl Marx.
46. Scientific Socialism.
47. Soviet Diplomatic Activities.
48. Kollontai's attitude towards Stalinism.
49. Alexandra Kollontai's contribution towards Marxist feminism.
50. Political Activities of Kollontai.

PART-II I

Long questions

1. Discuss the importance of text and interpretation of the study of classical political philosophy.
2. Discuss the different views different scholars on text and interpretation.
3. Discuss Locke's theory of social contract.
4. Discuss the individualism in Locke's political theory.
5. Examine Locke's theory of sovereignty.
6. Discuss Hobbes's theory of state of nature.
7. "Man is essentially selfish, contentious, quarrelsome, mean, wicked, non-altruistic, non rational, impulsive and self-centred"- Justify the statement.
8. "Aristotle is the father of political science"- Examine.
9. "The comments of Aristotle on Plato's Republic and laws are full of inaccuracies and inconsistencies"- Discuss.
10. Discuss Aristotle's theory of state.
11. Examine Aristotle's conception of citizenship.
12. Examine Aristotle's conception of slavery.
13. Describe Aristotle's theory of revolution.

14. Examine Aristotle's theory of property.
15. Discuss Aristotle's contributions to political thought.
16. "Plato's Republic is a mere romance- Justify the statement."
17. Examine Plato's idea of rule of philosopher king.
18. "Plato is the first Fascist"- Examine the statement.
19. Examine Plato's views on Justice.
20. Discuss Plato's contributions to modern Political thought.
21. Distinguish between Plato's communism and modern communism.
22. Critically examine Hobbes's theory of Sovereignty.
23. Define Individualism. Discuss its features.
24. Write an essay on origin and development of Individualism.
25. Examine Mach Person's theory of Possessive Individualism.
26. Make a comparative study of Hobbes and Locke on Individualism from March Person's perspectives.
27. "Machiavelli was the child of his times"- Examine the statement.
28. Discuss Machiavelli's views on ethics and politics.
29. Write an essay on Machiavelli's views on human nature.
30. Discuss Machiavelli's views on ethics and politics.
31. Write an essay on Hegel's views of state.
32. Discuss Hegel's concept of Freedom.
33. Write a note on Hegelian Dialectic.
34. Discuss Hegel's views on constitution.
35. Write a note on Hegelian Dialectic.
36. Discuss Hegel's contributions to modern political thought

MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT (CORE-XIV)

PART-I

1. _____ was given the title of Raja by the Mughal emperor.
2. _____ wrote the book 'A Gift to Monotheists'.
3. _____ participated in the All World Religions Conference in 1893 at Chicago, USA.
4. _____ started the newspaper 'Sambad Kumudi'.
5. _____ wrote the book 'Stripurushtulna'.
6. Sati system was banned in the year _____.
7. _____ adjective has been most widely used to describe Swami Vivekananda.
8. _____ said, "Vivekananda is the maker of modern india.
9. The founder of Ramakrishna Mission was _____.
10. In _____, sister Nivedita first met Swami Vivekananda.

11. _____ started the Bengali journal Udbodhana in 1899.
12. _____ was the question that swami Vivekananda asked Sri Ramakrishna at their first meeting.
13. In _____, Swami Vivekananda lived during the last years of his life.
14. Margaret Noble , a disciple of Swami vivekananda is well known as _____.
15. _____believed that freedom is the keynote of spiritual life.
16. The doctrine of Ramarajya was expounded by _____.
17. Gandhism is not merely a political creed, it is a _____.
18. Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October _____.
19. Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa in the year _____.
20. B R Ambedkar was born in the year _____.
21. Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography is titled as _____.
22. According to Gandhiji, nothing is exist in reality except _____.
23. Gandhi was much impressed by Leo Tolstoy's _____.
24. The gujarati translation of Unto This Last is called _____.
25. According to Gandhi, service of the poor is the service of the _____.
26. _____ was the first law minister of India in the cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru.
27. The doctrine of Hindutva was expounded by _____.
28. The theory of cultural nationalism was expounded by _____.
29. _____ regarded villages as the centre of Indian economic organization.
30. _____ is the important work of V D Savarkar.
31. _____ is the founder of shantiniketan.
32. _____ is the first nobel laureate of Asia.
33. The most famous volume The Philosophy of _____ was published by Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan.
34. _____'s perception of the dual role, one positive spirit of the west and the other negative nation of the west was the starting point of his analysis of nationalism.
35. Nationalism was an important book by _____ was published in 1917 from Macmillan in United States New York.
36. The five units of _____'s philosophy were utilitarianism, rationalism and positivism, humanism and universalism , pragmatism and realism.
37. _____ founded Free India Civilization to help the Indian students in London with the goal of fighting for complete independence by a revolution.
38. _____ wrote the book The History of the War of Independence.

39. Jawaharlal nehru was born in the year _____.
40. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as the president of the Lahore Session of Indian National Congress in the year _____.
41. In 1951, _____ launched the country's first five year plan emphasizing on the increase in the agricultural output.
42. In 1927, _____ was invited as a representative of the INC to the Congress of Oppressed Nations in Brussels where he was attracted towards communism.
43. _____ came out with his vision of Democratic Socialism for New India.
44. The doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by _____
45. _____ is the champion of the principle of social revolution through human revolution.
46. The concept of four pillar state was advocated by _____.
47. Glimpses of World History was written by _____.
48. _____ is the author of Discovery of India.
49. _____ is the champion of secularism.
50. _____ contested the 1962 lok sabha election against Jawaharlal Nehru.
51. _____ wrote the book 'Marx , Gandhi and Socialism and Will to power'.
52. _____ wrote 'Reconstruction of Indian Polity'.
53. Jaya Prakash Narayan was born in the year _____.

PART-II

Write short note on:-

- 1- Indian Renaissance
- 2- What is Nationalist Ideology?
- 3- Social Reform in India.
- 4- Economic ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy.
- 5- Western Education.
- 6- Cultural Awakening of Raja Rammohan Roy.
- 7- Civil Rights of Raja Rammohan Roy.
- 8- Abolition of Sati.
- 9- Pandita Ramabai as a nationalist.
- 10- Gender Justice of Pandita Ramabai.
- 11- Emancipation and empowerment of Ramabai.
- 12- Chicago Adress of Swami Vivekananda.

- 13- Vivekananda as a humanist.
- 14- Ramakrishna Mission
- 15- End and Means of Mahatma Gandhi
- 16- Swaraj of Mahatma Gandhi
- 17- Trusteeship of Mahatma Gandhi
- 18- Techniques of Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi
- 19- Social Justice of B.R. Ambedkar
- 20- Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution
- 21- Views on Education by Ambedkar
- 22- Depressed Classes
- 23- Untouchability
- 24- Ambedkar's Education.
- 25- Ambedkar as Nationalist.
- 26- Books of Ambedkar
- 27- Tagore's Education
- 28- Where the mind is without Fear by Rabindra Nath Tagore
- 29- Muhammad Iqbal's 'Two Nation Theory'.
- 30- Partition of India by Iqbal.
- 31- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar's Utilitarianism.
- 32- Utility of Cow theory by Savarkar.
- 33- Savarkar's Pragmatism.
- 34- Savarkar as a Realist.
- 35- Economic Planning
- 36- Panchasheel
- 37- Non-alignment Movement
- 38- Industrialisation of Nehru
- 39- Difference between Nehru and Gandhi
- 40- Difference between Nehru and Marx41- Ram Manohar Lohia's The -Four pillar state.
- 42- Foreign Policy of Ram Manohar Lohia.
- 43- Poison of Casteism by Lohia
- 44- Lohia's Social Ownership.
- 45- Lohia's Hidden imperialism
- 46- Lohia's Individual privacy

- 47- Economic equality by Lohia
- 48- Ram Manohar Lohia's Tyranny of colour
- 49- Religious Reform of Rammohan Roy
- 50- The Brahma Samaj

PART-III

Write short note on the following questions.

1. Ram Mohan Roy as a Social Reformer.
2. Women education and the role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
3. Roy and Monotheism.
4. Religious contribution by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
5. Why Ramabai called as Pandita?
6. Ramabai and widow education.
7. Pandita Ramabai and critique of Orthodoxy.
8. Vivekananda and nationalism.
9. Vivekananda's views on human rights.
10. Vivekananda's theory of Advaita.
11. Vivekananda as a social and religious reformer.
12. Gandhi's views on swraj.
13. What is swadeshi according to Mahatma Gandhi?
14. Define means and end theory of Gandhi.
15. Ambedkar as a Messiah of Dalit rights.
16. Define Tagore's views on Nationalism.
17. Savarkar and Hindutwa.
18. Define Nehru's views on Secularism.
19. What was the Socialistic thought of Ram Manohar Lohia?
20. Party less democracy and Jayaprakash Narayan.

PART-IV

Long questions

- 1- Write an essay on the Modern Indian Political Thought.
- 2- Examine the idea of Nationalism by the Modern Indian Political Thought.
- 3- Examine the role of Raja Rammohan Roy as a socio-religious reformer in India.
- 4- Raja Rammohan Roy called the father of Modern India and the prophet of Indian Nation.
- 5- Discuss the Social Activism of Pandita Ramabai.
- 6- Evaluate Pandita Ramabai as a liberal feminist.
- 7- Swami Vivekananda belonged to the entire humanity- Examine.
- 8- Discuss Swami Vivekananda's concept of religion.
- 9- Discuss Mahatma Gandhi's theory of Satyagraha.
- 10- Critically examine Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Non-violence or Ahimsa.

- 11- How far Mahatma Gandhi is relevant today?
- 12- B.R. Ambedkar was a champion of social justice and human right- justify.
- 13- Why is B.R. Ambedkar called the father of Indian Constitution?
- 14- Ambedkar was the the modern Manu of India-Comment.
- 15- Examine Rabindranath Tagore's critique of Nationalism.
- 16- Discuss Tagore's views on Education.17- Discuss Muhammad Iqbal's role in Islamic polity and Pakistan Movement.
- 18- Examine Muhammad Iqbal's views an Islamic Community.
- 19- Examine Vinayak Damodar Savarkar's views on Hindutva and Hindu Nationalism.
- 20- Discuss the philosophical dimensions of Savarkar.
- 21- Discuss Jawaharlal Nehru's views on Democracy.
- 22- Examine Nehru's ideas on Secularism.
- 23- Discuss Nehru as a nationalist as well as an Internationalist.
- 24- Discuss the main foundations of Nehru's Foreign policy.
- 25- Discuss Ram Manohar Lohia's views on Socialism.
- 26- Examine Ram Manohar Lohia's ideas on Democracy

India's Foreign Policy in Changing World

DSE -3

PART-I

Fill in blanks

1. _____ policy can be defined as a set of principles, decisions and means chosen, adopted and followed by a nation for securing her goals of national interest in relations with other nations.
2. _____ is the prime goal of a foreign policy.
3. The Socialist block led by the ____
4. The Capitalist group led by the_____.
5. The _____ has emerged as the only superpower of the world with disintegration of USSR.
6. India is a member of _____ which partners Japan, US, Australia and India.

7. The _____ principles were first stipulated in a treaty signed by India and China on the issue of Tibet on May 29, 1954.
8. In _____ year India is an original members of the UNO.
9. The transition in Indian foreign policy in the _____ was from idealism to realism.
10. During Manmohan Singh tenure, _____ became India's largest trade partner.
11. In _____ year China Conducted its first nuclear test at Lop Nor.
12. In _____ year India conducted its first nuclear test.
13. _____ said that the catchphrase for her tenure was "fast-track diplomacy" and it had three faces- proactive, strong and sensitive.
14. _____ is the architect of India's foreign policy.
15. _____ becomes the first Indian spacecraft to land on the moon.
16. _____ was the first American head to suggest PM Winston Churchill on India's independence movement.
17. _____ US president is the first serving to visit India.
18. Which agreement paved the way for the transfer of communication security equipment from the US to India to facilitate "interoperability" between their force.
19. _____ visited the Soviet Union in 1927 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.
20. ISRO built India's first satellite _____, which was launched by the Soviet Union on 19th April 1975.
21. India and Russia are involved in the _____ nuclear plant project in Bangladesh on a trilateral basis.
22. _____ was the first non-socialist country to establish relations with the People's Republic of China.
23. _____ was declared as the "China-India Exchange Year".
24. _____ opposes India's oil exploration in the South China Sea.
25. Indo-China border is known as _____.
26. In _____ year China was established as a separate or an independent country.
27. Indian President _____ visited China on the occasion of 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and India in 2000.
28. In _____ year India and China signed Education exchange Programme which is an umbrella agreement for educational cooperation between the two countries.
29. _____ was the first head of the state from China who visited India since the establishment of bilateral ties.

30. In ____ year India considered as a nuclear state.
31. After Pakistan framed its first constitution, ____ took over the administration of the country.
32. The border line of Indo-Pakistan is called ____.
33. Shimla agreement was signed between India and ____.
34. In ____ year Bangladesh was created.
35. The first summit of SAARC was held in ____.
36. ____ was declared as the “SAARC Year of Environment”.
37. SAARC was established in the year ____.
38. Now ____ South Asian nations are members of SAARC.
39. ____ Stands for Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation.
40. ____ was the first Secretary -General of SAARC.
41. India -Japan Act East Forum was established in ____.
42. ____ stands for Mekong-Ganga Cooperation.
43. ASEAN was founded in ____ year.
44. Act East Policy was launched in ____ year.
45. India ratified the Land Boundary Agreement with ____, which had been suspended for the past 40 years.
46. During Modi’s mandate, ____ was the first US president invited as a chief guest, to celebrate Day of the Republic.
47. The BJP Govt. Under Prime Minister ____ tested five nuclear devices on 11 and 13 May 1998.
48. India co-founded the Global Network of Exim Banks and Development Finance Institutions (G-NEXID) in ____.
49. In ____ year the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been created.
50. In ____ year the BJP govt could have simply declared India to be a nuclear weapons state.

Part -II

A brief short notes on-

- 2- Principles of India’s Foreign Policy.
- 3- Panchasheela Niti.
- 4- Anti-Imperialism.

- 5- The Gujural Doctrine.
- 6- Non-Alignment Movement.
- 7- Conventional Security.
- 8- Energy Security.
- 9- Indo-China War,1962.
- 10- CTBT.
- 11- Tashkent Treaty, 1966.
- 12- Problems in Tibet.
- 13- SAARC.
- 14- SAFTA.
- 15- Objectives of SAARC.
- 16- Indo-Bangladesh Treaty of Friendship/.
- 17- The New More Island Dispute.
- 18- Water sharing Agreement 1996.
- 19- Nehru-Kotelawala Agreement,1953.
- 20- Kacchativu Dispute.
- 21- Shirimavo Agreement.
- 22- Indo-Pakistan War of 1971.
- 23- Racial Discrimination.
- 24- Objectives of India's Trade Policy.
- 25- Export Promotion capital Goods Scheme(EPCG).
- 26- Export Oriented Units(EOUs).
- 27- Special Economic Zone(SEZ).
- 28- New Export Promotion Scheme.
- 29- Export-Import Bank of India.
- 30- Features of Trade Policy 2009-14.31- GATT
- 32- Advantages of India's Trade Policy under WTO.
- 33- Kyoto Protocol.
- 34- Paris Climate Agreement.
- 35- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- 36- Partial Test Ban Treaty.
- 37- The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- 38- Chemical Weapons Convention.
- 39- Similarities between India and America.

- 40- Central Treaty Organisation.
- 41- Look East Policy.
- 42- Act East Policy.
- 43- Project Mausam.
- 44- Para Diplomacy.
- 45- BRICS Summit.
- 46- ASEAN
- 47- East Asia Summit.
- 48- G-20 Leaders Summit.
- 49- APEC
- 50- Oil Diplomacy.

PART –II I

1. What is Big power politics.
2. The theory of the promotion of nation interests.
3. Idealist phase of India's foreign policy.
4. What is Manmohan doctrine.
5. Principle of Realism in India's foreign policy.
6. What is Kargil Conflict?
7. What is Modi-Obama Relationship?
8. What is Modi-Trump relationship?
9. India-USA trade Relations.
10. Strain in India- USA relationship.
11. India-Russia political relations
12. India-Russia Defence cooperation.
13. India-Russia energy cooperation
14. Indo-Soviet Treaty on peace, Friendship and cooperation.
15. India-Russia cultural cooperation.
16. What is Line of Actual Control
17. What is Tibetcard?
18. Water issue between India and China.
19. What is Ladakh crisis?
20. The recent stand-off at Galwan Valley.
21. What is Siachen clashes?
22. Division of East Pakistan.

23. India- Sri Lanka Accord.
24. Belt and Road Initiative.
25. What is India-Bhutan Friendship Treaty,2007?
26. What is Afgan War?
27. Nepal's struggle with Democracy.
28. Core areas of SAARC.
29. Principles of SAARC
30. India's approach to Regionalism.
31. Dimensions of Look East Policy.
32. Advantages of Look East Policy.
33. What is Indian Ocean Rim Association.
34. What is Asia Cooperation Dialogue.
35. Evolution of Look East Policy.
36. Economic liberation in 1991.
37. The "Neighbours First" Diplomatic Direction.
38. National Action Plan on Climate change.
39. "Neighbourhood First" Foreign policy.
40. India's Diplomatic Campaign for the seat in security council.
41. Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.
42. Factors inhibiting the success of Act East Policy.
43. Distinction between Look East Policy and Act East Policy.
44. Special bodies of SAARC.
45. Pre-Independence Relation between India and Sri Lanka.
46. India's Policy towards China.
47. Positive developments in India-Russia ties.
48. India-USA civil nuclear deal.
49. Modi-Trump Relationship
50. East Asia Summit

PART-IV

1. Discuss the basic features of India's Foreign Policy.
2. Describe the causes of India's shift towards multi-alignment in its foreign policy.
3. Discuss the basic ideas and principles of India's foreign policy.
4. Describe the major perspective of Indo-USA relationship.

5. Discuss the improvements noticed in the Indo-USA relations during the Narendra Modi.
6. Analyse the India-Russia bilateral Relationship.
7. Examine the changes made in India's Foreign policy during the period of Manmohan Singh.
8. Briefly discuss India's relations with Pakistan.
9. Write an essay on India-China relations.
10. Write an essay on Foreign Policy of India.
11. Discuss the Nuclear Policy of India.
12. Briefly discuss India's relations with Srilanka.
13. Kashmir issue is an International issue-Explain.
14. Briefly discuss India's relation with Nepal.
15. Write an essay on India-Bangladesh relations.
16. Describe the evolution and India's motive behind Look East Policy.
17. Describe in brief the institutional mechanisms and forums for Act East Policy of India.
18. Assess the myth and reality of India emerging as a global power.
19. Explain the factors for the rise of India as a strategic power.
20. Examine stand of India on Nuclear weapons its uses.
21. Describe the future role of India in the multi-polar world order.
22. Describe India's role in the changing perspective of its neighbourhood.

DSE – IV
WOMEN, POWER AND POLITICS

GROUP-A

Each question carries one mark.

1. Feminism seeks to address and challenge _____ against women.
2. The primary aim of Liberal Feminism is to achieve _____ rights for women.
3. _____ feminism focuses on the connection between capitalism and the oppression of women.
4. Radical Feminism emphasizes the role of _____ in the systemic oppression of women.
5. The feminist movement developed in three main waves: first, second, and _____ wave feminism.
6. The book "The Second Sex" by _____ is a foundational text for feminist theory.
7. Liberal Feminists advocate for equality through _____ reforms.

8. Socialist Feminists link gender oppression to _____ inequality.
9. The concept of patriarchy is central to _____ feminism.
10. Radical feminists view _____ as the root cause of women's oppression.
11. _____ refers to the social system in which men hold primary power.
12. The distinction between _____ and gender highlights biological differences and social roles.
13. Gender is a _____ construct that defines societal roles for men and women.
14. Patriarchy perpetuates _____ norms that limit women's roles in society.
15. _____ feminism criticizes the male-dominated political system.
16. The distinction between sex and gender was famously argued by feminist thinker _____.
17. In patriarchal societies, men often hold more _____ in politics and decision-making.
18. Gender power relations are shaped by historical, cultural, and _____ factors.
19. The phrase "the personal is _____" is central to feminist discussions of power.
20. _____ is used to describe the unequal distribution of power between men and women.
21. The _____ Movement in India fought for women's rights and equality.
22. Women's empowerment includes creating policies and practices that promote gender _____.
23. _____ is a form of violence that affects women physically, emotionally, and mentally.
24. The Indian feminist movement gained momentum during the struggle for _____ from British colonial rule.
25. Violence against women includes domestic violence, sexual harassment, and _____.
26. Women's empowerment is closely tied to access to _____ and economic independence.
27. The Women's Reservation Bill in India aimed to reserve _____% of seats for women in Parliament.
28. The _____ system in India has historically contributed to the oppression of women.
29. One of the key demands of feminist movements is equal access to _____ for women.
30. Laws against _____ violence have been strengthened in India in recent years.
31. WID stands for Women in _____, a theory that focuses on integrating women into development processes.
32. GAD emphasizes the importance of addressing _____ inequality in development policies.
33. The WAD framework analyses development through a _____ lens.
34. The concept of gender and _____ is central to feminist critiques of development.
35. Women's _____ work often goes unrecognized and undervalued in economic statistics.
36. In the GAD framework, development policies must address both men and _____ equally.

37. Visible work includes paid labour, while invisible work often refers to _____ labour.
38. Gender and Development (GAD) focuses on the _____ of gender roles in shaping development outcomes.
39. Women's unpaid labour contributes significantly to _____ growth, though it is often ignored.
40. The term WID was first popularized in development discussions in the _____.

GROUP - B

Answer each of the following within two to three sentences. Each question carries two marks.

1. What is the primary aim of feminism as a social movement?
2. How did the first wave of feminism contribute to women's rights?
3. Define Liberal Feminism and its key focus.
4. What is the central argument of Socialist Feminism regarding women's oppression?
5. How does Radical Feminism explain the root cause of women's oppression?
6. What are the three major waves of feminism, and what distinguishes them?
7. What role did Simone de Beauvoir play in feminist thought?
8. Explain how Liberal Feminism seeks to achieve gender equality.
9. In what way does Socialist Feminism connect women's oppression with capitalism?
10. What role does patriarchy play in Radical Feminism's analysis of gender relations?
11. Define patriarchy and its impact on gender relations.
12. How does feminist theory distinguish between sex and gender?
13. What is the significance of understanding gender as a social construct?
14. Explain the connection between patriarchy and gender inequality.
15. How do feminist theorists view the relationship between gender and power?
16. What is the contribution of Judith Butler to the concept of gender as performance?
17. How does patriarchy influence political power dynamics between men and women?
18. Explain how gender power relations are shaped by cultural and historical factors.
19. What is the meaning of the phrase "the personal is political" in feminist discourse?
20. How does gender inequality manifest in political institutions?
21. What were the main objectives of the Women's Movement in India?
22. How do policies aimed at women's empowerment promote gender equality?
23. In what ways does domestic violence affect women physically and emotionally?
24. What role did Indian women play in the struggle for independence?
25. Identify three forms of violence against women commonly addressed by feminist movements.
26. How does economic independence empower women in a patriarchal society?
27. What is the importance of the Women's Reservation Bill in India?
28. How has the caste system contributed to the oppression of women in Indian society?

29. What role does access to education play in women's empowerment?
30. How have laws against domestic violence evolved in India in recent years?
31. What does the Women in Development (WID) approach aim to achieve?
32. How does Gender and Development (GAD) differ from WID in addressing gender issues?
33. Explain the main focus of Women and Development (WAD) theory.
34. Why is the concept of gender crucial to feminist critiques of development?
35. How does the recognition of women's invisible labour contribute to economic development?
36. What is the significance of addressing both men and women in development policies under GAD?
37. Distinguish between visible and invisible work as it pertains to gender roles.
38. How does the GAD framework challenge traditional gender roles in development?
39. In what way does unpaid labour by women contribute to economic growth?
40. When did the WID approach first gain prominence in development discussions?
41. Explain the significance of the slogan "The personal is political" in feminist theory.
42. How does the WAD approach view women's role in the development process?
43. What does GAD focus on in terms of gender equality and development policies?

GROUP - C

Answer each of the following within 75 words. Each question carries three marks.

1. What is the basic definition of feminism, and how has the movement developed over time?
2. How did the first wave of feminism differ from the second and third waves?
3. What are the key goals of Liberal Feminism?
4. How does Socialist Feminism link women's oppression to economic systems like capitalism?
5. What does Radical Feminism identify as the root cause of gender inequality?
6. How did Simone de Beauvoir's "The Second Sex" contribute to feminist theory?
7. What are the main objectives of Liberal Feminism in promoting women's rights?
8. Explain how Socialist Feminism critiques both patriarchy and capitalism.
9. What role does patriarchy play in the analysis provided by Radical Feminism?
10. How did the third wave of feminism differ from earlier feminist movements?
11. Define patriarchy and explain its role in maintaining gender inequality.
12. How does the distinction between sex and gender help understand social roles?
13. What is meant by the term "gender as a social construct"?
14. Explain how patriarchy shapes societal expectations of men and women.
15. How do feminist theories of power differ from traditional political theories?
16. What did Judith Butler mean by gender as performance?
17. How does patriarchy affect the distribution of power in political institutions?
18. What historical factors contribute to gender power relations in different societies?
19. Explain the significance of the feminist slogan "the personal is political."
20. How does the unequal distribution of political power affect gender equality?

21. What were the main goals of the Women's Movement in India during the 20th century?
22. How do government policies promote women's empowerment in contemporary India?
23. In what ways does domestic violence impact women's health and well-being?
24. How did Indian women contribute to the freedom struggle against British colonial rule?
25. What are the most common forms of violence faced by women globally?
26. How does economic independence contribute to women's empowerment in a patriarchal society?
27. Why is the Women's Reservation Bill important for gender equality in Indian politics?
28. How has the caste system intersected with gender in the oppression of women in India?
29. Explain the role of education in promoting women's empowerment.
30. How have legal reforms helped address domestic violence in India?
31. What are the Women in Development (WID) approach, and how does it aim to promote gender equality?
32. How does the Gender and Development (GAD) approach address structural inequalities between men and women?
33. What are the key differences between the WID and WAD (Women and Development) frameworks?
34. Why is addressing gender inequality important for successful development policies?
35. How does recognizing women's invisible labour benefit economic development?
36. What role does GAD play in ensuring gender equality in development programs?
37. How do visible and invisible labour differ, and how do they impact women's lives?
38. Explain how GAD challenges traditional development policies regarding gender roles.
39. Why is unpaid labour by women significant for a country's economic growth?
40. When and why did the WID approach gain prominence in global development discussions?

GROUP - D

Answer each of the following within 500 words. Each question carries seven marks.

1. Define feminism and explain its development through the first, second, and third waves.
2. Discuss the main goals of feminism and how they have evolved over time.
3. How does Liberal Feminism propose to achieve gender equality?
4. What is the relationship between women's oppression and capitalism in Socialist Feminism?
5. Explain Radical Feminism's critique of patriarchy as the root cause of women's oppression.
6. How does the concept of intersectionality challenge traditional feminist theories?

7. Compare the key differences between Liberal, Socialist, and Radical Feminism.
8. What role does Simone de Beauvoir's "The Second Sex" play in feminist thought?
9. How did the second wave of feminism challenge societal norms about gender roles?
10. What were the main contributions of the third wave of feminism to the broader feminist movement?
11. Define patriarchy and explain its impact on gender relations in society.
12. How does the feminist understanding of patriarchy differ from traditional views?
13. Discuss how patriarchy reinforces gender inequality in family structures.
14. What is the distinction between sex and gender, and why is it important for feminist theory?
15. How does feminist theory address the concept of gender as a social construct?
16. What role does gender play in shaping power relations within society?
17. Discuss the contributions of Judith Butler to feminist debates on gender and performance.
18. Explain the relationship between patriarchy and political power in feminist theory.
19. How do feminist theorists view the intersection of gender, power, and politics?
20. What is meant by the feminist slogan "the personal is political"?
21. What were the main objectives of the Women's Movement in India, and how did it evolve over time?
22. How did the Women's Movement in India address issues like caste and class in its struggle for equality?
23. What policies and practices have been implemented to promote women's empowerment in India?
24. Discuss the role of education in empowering women and challenging gender inequality.
25. How does economic empowerment contribute to reducing gender inequality?
26. What are the most common forms of violence against women, and how do they affect women's lives?
27. How has domestic violence been addressed by feminist movements and legal reforms?
28. Discuss the importance of legal reforms like the Women's Reservation Bill in promoting gender equality.
29. How do social and cultural norms contribute to violence against women in India?
30. What role does economic independence play in empowering women and addressing domestic violence?
31. Explain the Women in Development (WID) approach and how it seeks to address gender inequality.
32. How does the Women and Development (WAD) framework differ from WID in addressing women's roles in development?
33. What is the main focus of the Gender and Development (GAD) approach, and how does it address power dynamics?
34. Discuss the significance of addressing women's invisible labour in development policies.
35. How does the GAD framework challenge traditional development approaches?

36. What role does gender equality play in promoting sustainable development?
37. How has the WID approach evolved since its inception, and what are its limitations?
38. How do visible and invisible forms of work impact women's roles in the economy?
39. What role do international organizations play in promoting gender equality through the GAD approach?
40. Why is it important to recognize women's unpaid labour in discussions of economic development?