

2022

Full Marks - 80

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

Part-I

1. Fill in the blanks :

1 × 12

ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :

- a) Laski was a supporter of _____ freedom.
ଲାସ୍କି _____ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାର ସମର୍ଥକ ଥିଲେ ।
- b) Absence from restraints is known as _____ freedom.
ବନ୍ଧନରୁ ମୁକ୍ତକୁ _____ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- c) To disagree from the majority opinion is known as freedom of _____.
ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗରିଷ୍ଠ ମତ ସହିତ ଏକମତ ନହେବାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- d) To provide for special provisions for weaker sections is called _____ action.
ଦୁର୍ବଳ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ବିଶେଷ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

[2]

- e) _____ justice is enforceable in the court of law.
_____ ନ୍ୟାୟ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରାଯାଏ ।
- f) John Rawl was a supporter of _____ justice.
ଜନ୍ ରଲ _____ ନ୍ୟାୟର ସମର୍ଥକ ଥିଲେ ।
- g) The concept of justice which considers entire world as a single community is known as _____ justice.
ସାରା ପୃଥିବୀକୁ ଏକକ ସମାଜ ବୋଲି ବିବେଚନା କରୁଥିବା ନ୍ୟାୟ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱକୁ _____ ନ୍ୟାୟ କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- h) The rights which are available on birth are known as _____ rights.
ଜନ୍ମରୁ ଯେଉଁ ଅଧିକାର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମିଳେ ତାକୁ _____ ଅଧିକାର କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- i) _____ rights are recognised by courts of law.
_____ ଅଧିକାର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତ ।
- j) Political rights are considered _____ generation rights.
ରାଜନୈତିକ ଅଧିକାରକୁ _____ ପିଢ଼ିର ଅଧିକାର ବିବେଚନା କରାଯାଏ ।

[3]

aw.

k) _____ provided the Utilitarian grounds of political obligation.

_____ ବ୍ୟବହାରବାଦୀ ରାଜନୈତିକ ମାନ୍ୟତାର ସମର୍ଥକ ଥିଲେ ।

l) The rights of various cultures to coexist is called _____.

ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସଂସ୍କୃତିର ସହାବସ୍ଥାନ ଅଧିକାରକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following within two to three sentences each : 2 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) What is freedom of belief ?

ବିଶ୍ୱାସର ଅଧିକାର କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

b) Write one merit of positive freedom.

ଅସ୍ତିବାଚକ ସ୍ୱାତନ୍ତ୍ର୍ୟର ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୁଣ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

- c) Define Equalitarianism.
ସମାନତା ବାଦର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।
- d) Provide one demerit of social exclusion.
ସାମାଜିକ ବହିଷ୍କରଣର ଗୋଟିଏ ଦୋଷ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।
- e) Define moral justice.
ନୈତିକ ନ୍ୟାୟର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।
- f) Why procedural justice is known as a narrow concept of justice ?
ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାଗତ ନ୍ୟାୟକୁ ସଂକୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅର୍ଥରେ ନ୍ୟାୟ ବୋଲି କାହିଁକି କୁହାଯାଏ ?
- g) Define natural rights.
ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଅଧିକାରର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।
- h) What are second generation rights ?
ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପିଢ଼ିର ଅଧିକାର କ'ଣ ?
- i) Define force as a ground of political obligation.
ରାଜନୈତିକ ମାନ୍ୟତାର ଏକ ଭିତ୍ତି ହିସାବରେ ଶକ୍ତିର ଭୂମିକା ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

[5]

- j) Define multiculturalism.
ବହୁ ସଂସ୍କୃତିବାଦର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।

Part-III

- 3) Write short notes on any *eight* of the following within two to three sentences each : 2×8
ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଚିହ୍ନଟି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

- a) Negative freedom
ନାସ୍ତିବାଚକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ରତା

- b) Freedom of expression
ମତବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିବାର ସ୍ୱାତନ୍ତ୍ର୍ୟ

- c) Social Exclusion
ସାମାଜିକ ବହିଷ୍କରଣ

- d) Political equality
ରାଜନୈତିକ ସମାନତା

- e) Natural justice
ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ନ୍ୟାୟ

[6]

- f) Global justice
ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତରାୟ ନ୍ୟାୟ
- g) Moral Rights
ନୈତିକ ଅଧିକାର
- h) Second generation of rights
ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପିଢ଼ିର ଅଧିକାର
- i) Consent as a ground of political obligation.
ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି ରାଜନୈତିକ ମାନ୍ୟତାର ଏକ ଭିତ୍ତି ।
- j) Cultural Relativism.
ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷିତା ।

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each
ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର

4. a) Discuss the relative merits and demerits of
Negative and positive freedom. 7
ଅସ୍ଥିବାଚକ ଏବଂ ନାସ୍ଥିବାଚକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ରତାର ଆପେକ୍ଷିକ ଦୋଷଗୁଣ
ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

[7]

b) Provide your arguments for and against affirmative action.

ସକାରାତ୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟାର ସପକ୍ଷ ଏବଂ ବିପକ୍ଷରେ ଯୁକ୍ତି ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।

5. a) Discuss various types of justice. 7

ନ୍ୟାୟର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରଭେଦ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) Define distributive justice and discuss its merits.

ବିତରଣାତ୍ମକ ନ୍ୟାୟର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଗୁଣ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

6. a) Explain various types of rights. 7

ଅଧିକାରର ପ୍ରକାରଭେଦ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।

OR

b) Discuss three generations of rights.

ତିନୋଟି ପିଢ଼ିର ଅଧିକାର ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

[8]

7. a) Analyze various grounds of political obligation. 7

ରାଜନୈତିକ ମାନ୍ୟତାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଭାଗ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କର ।

OR

- b) Define cultural relativism and discuss its usefulness.

ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷତାର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

L-653-2200

□□

Core Paper- III

POLITICAL THEORY: CONCEPTS AND DEBATES

1. 1 mark Questions

- a. Which kind of liberals conceive Freedom as an absence of restraint?
- b. Prevention of untouchability is an example of which kind of equality?
- c. The word 'Justice' is derived from which Latin word?
- d. Right to hold public offices is an example of which type?
- e. First Generation of Human Rights prescribes which kind of rights?
- f. The term 'obligation' originates from which Latin word?
- g. Who calls rights as conditions of social life?
- h. Multiculturalism was first used for the first time by which country?
- i. Affirmative Action is used for the first time by which country?
- j. Hobbes and Locke are associated with which theory of political obligation?
- k. The word 'Liberty' derive from which word?
- l. T. H. Green is a supporter of which type of Liberty?
- m. Third Generation of rights are also known as -----?

2. 2 marks Questions

- a. What is Freedom of Dissent?
- b. What is Locke's view on Natural Rights?

- c. What is Distributive Justice?
- d. What is Political Obligations?
- e. What is Multiculturalism?
- f. What is Global Justice?
- g. What do you mean by Egalitarian Justice?
- h. What is positive Freedom?
- i. What do you mean by Human Rights?
- j. What is Freedom as Development?
- k. What do you mean by Thin Multiculturalism?
- l. What do you mean by Civil Liberty?

3. 3 Marks Questions

- a. Moral Rights
- b. Freedom of speech and Expression
- c. Distributive Justice of Marx
- d. Cultural Relativism
- e. Devine Right Theory as the ground of political obligation
- f. Social exclusion as a cause of Violent conflict
- g. Causes of emergence of Multiculturalism
- h. Objectives of Affirmative actions
- i. Laski's Theory of Rights
- j. Liberal tradition of freedom
- k. Negative freedom
- l. Violation of Human Rights
- m. Cultural Diversity
- n. Multiculturalism and Pluralism
- o. Difference between civil liberty and political liberty
- p. Religious Freedom

q. Key features of Equality

4. Long Questions

1. What is Equality? Discuss the various types of Equality.
2. Discuss the relations between Liberty and equality.
3. Define Freedom and discuss about negative and positive freedom.
4. What is Justice? Discuss various types of justice
5. Describe the three Generation of Rights.
6. Discuss different theories of Political Obligations.
7. Define Rights and discuss the kinds of Rights.
8. Explain the issues of the Rights of the Girl child.
9. What is Multiculturalism? Discuss the issues of multiculturalism and toleration in plural society.
10. What is Plural Society? Discuss the issue of accommodation of in a plural Society.

II-UG-Pol.Sc(CC)-IV (NC)

2022

Full Marks - 80

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

Part-I

1. Fill in the blanks :

1 × 12

ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :

a) India has _____ party system.

ଭାରତରେ _____ ଦଳୀୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଅଛି ।

b) The majority voters of BJP belong to _____

religion.

ବିଜେପି ଦଳୀୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଗରିଷ୍ଠ ଭୋଟଦାତା _____ ଧର୍ମର
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ।

c) _____ is the Chief of the Election Commission
of India.

_____ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ଆୟୋଗର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

d) Demand for separate state is a form of _____.

ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଦାବୀ _____ ର ଏକ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ।

e) Politics based on religion is known as _____.
ଧର୍ମ ଉପରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେଶିତ ରାଜନୀତି କୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

f) A state having no official religion is called a
_____ state.

ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରଧର୍ମ ନଥିବା ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରକୁ _____ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର କୁହାଯାଏ ।

g) Reservation policies is known as _____ action.

ଆରକ୍ଷଣ ନୀତିକୁ _____ କ୍ରିୟା କୁହାଯାଏ ।

h) Impact of politics on caste is called _____ of
caste.

ଜାତି ଉପରେ ରାଜନୀତିର ପ୍ରଭାବକୁ ଜାତି _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

i) Odisha has _____ percentage of reservation for
women in Panchayat Raj elections.

ପଞ୍ଚାୟତରାଜ ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ନାରୀ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ _____
ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଆରକ୍ଷଣ ରହିଅଛି ।

j) _____ conducts elections to Rajya Sabha.

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସଭାକୁ ନିର୍ବାଚନ _____ ପରିଚାଳନା କରେ ।

k) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) is a _____
political party.

ଝାଡ଼ଖଣ୍ଡ ମୁକ୍ତି ମୋର୍ଚ୍ଚା ଗୋଟିଏ _____ ରାଜନୈତିକ ଦଳ ।

[3]

1) Bahujan Samaj Party is a _____ based party.

ବହୁଜନ ସମାଜ ଦଳ ଏକ _____ ଭିତ୍ତିକ ଦଳ ।

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following within two to three sentences each : 2 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) What do you mean by religion based politics ?

ଧର୍ମ ଭିତ୍ତିକ ରାଜନୀତି କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

b) What is multi party system ?

ବହୁଦଳୀୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କ'ଣ ?

c) Mention one cause of regionalism.

ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକବାଦର ଗୋଟିଏ କାରଣ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

d) Define secularism.

ଧର୍ମ ନିରପେକ୍ଷତାର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।

e) What do you mean by Marginalised class ?

ଉପେକ୍ଷିତ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

[4]

f) State one cause of Communalism in India.

ଭାରତରେ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟବାଦର ଗୋଟିଏ କାରଣ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

g) What is gender based voting ?

ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଭିତ୍ତିୟ ଭୋଟଦାନ କ'ଣ ?

h) What do you mean by dynastic politics ?

ବଂଶଭିତ୍ତିୟ ରାଜନୀତି କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

i) Suggest one electorel reforms.

ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସଂଶୋଧନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

j) Mention one function of the Election Commission of India.

ଭାରତର ନିର୍ବାଚନ ଆୟୋଗର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

Part-III

3. Write short notes on any *eight* of the following within 75 words each : 3×8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଚିତ୍ରଣା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୭୫ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) The Mandal Commission Report.

ମଣ୍ଡଳ କମିସନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ

b) One dominant party system

ଗୋଟିଏ ଦଳର ଆଧିପତ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା

[5]

c) Class based voting behaviour
ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ଭିତ୍ତିକ ଭୋଟଦାନ

d) Demand for regional autonomy
ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ସ୍ୱୟଂ ଶାସନର ଦାବୀ

e) India as a secular state
ଭାରତର ଧର୍ମ ନିରପେକ୍ଷତା

f) Politicisation of caste
ଜାତିର ରାଜନୀତି କରଣ

g) Electoral reservation for women
ନାରୀମାନଙ୍କ ନିମନ୍ତେ ନିର୍ବାଚନୀ ଆରକ୍ଷଣ

h) The Indian National Congress
ଭାରତୀୟ ଜାତୀୟ କଂଗ୍ରେସ

i) Developmental dimension of India
ଭାରତର ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟ

j) Composition of The Election Commission of
India.

ଭାରତର ନିର୍ବାଚନ ଆୟୋଗର ଗଠନ ।

[6]

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର

4. a) Discuss the features of Indian Party system. 7

ଭାରତୀୟ ଦଳୀୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାର ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

- b) Explain the functions of the Election Commission of India.

ଭାରତର ନିର୍ବାଚନ ଆୟୋଗର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।

5. a) Define regionalism and discuss its causes. 7

ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକବାଦର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ଏବଂ ଏହାର କାରଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

- b) Analyse the debate between Secularism and Communalism.

ଧର୍ମ ନିରପେକ୍ଷତା ଏବଂ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟବାଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚର ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କର ।

[7]

6. a) Define affirmative action and discuss various steps towards affirmative action for women. 7

ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ଏବଂ ନାରୀମାନଙ୍କ ନିମନ୍ତେ ନିଆଯାଇଥିବା ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଚୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) Discuss the influence of caste and politics on each other.

ଜାତି ଏବଂ ରାଜନୀତି କିପରି ପରସ୍ପରକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରନ୍ତି ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

7. a) Analyse the welfare dimension of the Indian state. 7

ଭାରତର ଜନକଲ୍ୟାଣ ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କର ।

OR

b) Discuss the nature of India as a coercive state.

ଏକ ଦମନକାରୀ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ହିସାବରେ ଭାରତର ପ୍ରକୃତ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Core Paper- IV

POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

1. 1 Mark Questions

- a. What is the basic nature of Indian Party System?
- b. Indian political parties are registered with whom?
- c. Before 1989 Indian party system worked as a ----- Party system?
- d. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees Freedom of conscience to freely propagate any religion?
- e. Who wrote the book *The Problem of Minorities ...* published in the year 1939?
- f. In which year the Kshatriya Sabha of Gujarat was formed?
- g. Who is the author of the book an Introduction to the Constitution of India?
- h. In which Five-Year Plan importance was given on 'Garibi Hatao'?
- i. In which year the Indian National Congress was formed?
- j. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution makes provision for an Election Commission of India?
- k. Personality of the top leader of a political party act as a ----- of voting behaviour.
- l. Voting Behaviour is also known as -----.
- m. Which part of Indian constitution deals with the Election Commission?
- n. The chief Election commissioner enjoy a tenure of ----- year.
- o. What is the composition of Election Commission of India?
- p. Who conduct free and fair elections in India?
- q. Secular state is -----.
- r. Caste is a ----- group.
- s. What is the meaning of positive secularism?

- t. Communalism is a product of -----.
- u. The word 'caste' derived from which word?
- v. What do you mean by Casteism?
- w. Caste is a major factor of -----in India.
- x. What is regionalism?
- y. The worst and most harmful form of regionalism is -----.
- z. Which is known as the forth pillar of Indian Democracy?

2. 2 marks Questions

- a. What is Multiparty system?
- b. What is politics of opportunities alliances?
- c. What is politics of populism?
- d. What do you mean by personality –cult politics?
- e. What is the role of language as a determinant of voting behaviour?
- f. What is voting behaviour?
- g. Write down two merits of theBi-party System.
- h. Write down two important functions of the political party.
- i. What is Electoral Reform?
- j. What is Secularism?
- k. What is Sub-regionalism?
- l. Write down two important factors responsible for the rise of Communalism in India.
- m. Define Art. 352.
- n. What is the role of the caste as a determinant of voting behaviour?
- o. Composition of Election commission.
- p. What do you mean by code of conduct?
- q. What are the forms of communalism?
- r. Explain the role of religion in politics.

3. 3 Marks Questions

- a. What is the meaning of Secularism?
- b. What are the majors causes of communalism?
- c. Write a short note on the one-partysystem
- d. What are the important ElectoralReforms in India?
- e. Write a shortnote on regionalparties in India.
- f. What is criminalization of politics?

- g. What is sub-regionalism? Explain.
- h. What is Western Concept of Secularism?
- i. What is politicization of caste?
- j. What do you mean by marginalization?
- k. Write a short note on the 1989 Indian General Election 1989.
- l. "Communalism is a mental disease". Explain.
- m. Discuss five major secular features of Indian constitution.
- n. How caste act as a factor of voting behaviour?
- o. "Casteism is the enemy of Indian secularism". Discuss.
- p. What is meant by for Affirmative Action Policies?
- q. What is meant by welfare state?
- r. Trace the evaluation of the nature of Indian state in 21st century.
- s. Explain the meaning of Development state?

4. Long Questions

- a. Discuss the features of Indian party system.
- b. What do you mean by political party? Discuss its types and functions.
- c. Explain the contemporary nature and working of multi-party coalition government in India.
- d. What do you mean by voting behaviour and discuss the major determinants of voting behaviour in India?
- e. Explain the composition and functions of Election Commission of India.
- f. Discuss the major defects of Indian Elections System.
- g. What is Regionalism? Discuss the forms in which it exists in India.
- h. Discuss the causes of regionalism in India.
- i. Define secularism. Discuss negative and positive dimensions of secularism.
- j. Explain the role of caste in party system of India.
- k. Discuss the changing nature of Indian state from 1950 to the present.