

**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY  
PROGRAMME: MASTER OF ARTS  
SEMESTER: IV SEMSETER**

NUMBER OF UNIT	COURSE CODE	SUBJECT TITLE	QUESTION MARK	SL NO	QUESTION
					<b>SHORT QUESTION</b>
1 TO 4	PHLMAC401	Phenomenology and Existentialism	1	1	What is the central aim of Phenomenology?
			1	2	Who is considered the founder of phenomenology?
			1	3	What does the term 'epoche' mean in phenomenology?
			1	4	Name one major work by Edmund Husserl, a key figure in Phenomenology?
			1	5	What role does intentionality play in Phenomenological analysis?
			1	6	Define 'Eidetic Reduction' in phenomenology
			1	7	How does phenomenology approach the study of consciousness?
			1	8	What is the significance of bracketing in phenomenological enquiry?
			1	9	What is the purpose of bracketing in phenomenological enquiry?
			1	10	What does the term 'Intentionality' mean in the context of phenomenology?
			1	11	Who introduced the concept of intentionality into philosophical discourse?
			1	12	What role does intentionality play in the constitution of meaning and understanding within conscious experience
			1	13	Can you provide an example of intentional consciousness from everyday life?
			1	14	Phenomenology is the study of the essence of consciousness' Who said this line?
			1	15	Give an example of a phenomenological description of conscious experience.
			1	16	'Philosophy as Strict Science' Who authored this book?
			1	17	'Phenomenology of Perception' who authored this book?
			1	18	Give an example of Eidetic Reduction.
			1	19	'Is Phenomenology a presuppositionless philosophy' (mention true or No)
			1	20	Who is often considered the father of existentialism?
			1	21	'Being and Nothingness', who authored this book?
			1	22	'Being and Time', who authored this book?
			1	23	What is the central theme of existentialist philosophy?

			1	24	'Existentialism is a Humanism', who authored this book?
			1	25	Name one existentialist thinker besides Jean-Paul Sartre.
			1	26	In existentialist Philosophy, what does the term 'authenticity' refer to?
			1	27	Who is known for the concept of 'bad faith' in existentialist thought?
			1	28	Which existentialist philosopher famously declared that 'existence precedes essence'?
			1	29	What does existentialist term 'angst' refer to?
			1	30	Which existentialist philosopher is associated with the idea of 'thrownness' into existence?
			1	31	What is central question that Heidegger seeks to address in 'Being and Time'?
			1	32	What does Heidegger mean by the term 'Dasein'?
			1	33	What does Heidegger identify as the fundamental mode of being-in-the world?
			1	34	Mention one characteristics of existentialism
			1	35	'I can always choose, but I ought to know that if I do not chose, I am still choosing', who spelled this line?
			1	36	'Man is condemned to be free; because once thrown into the word, he is responsible for everything he does', who spelled this line?
			1	37	The essence of Dasein lies in its existence. (True or false)
			1	38	Temporality is an existential feature of Dasein. (True or false)
			1	39	what is the principle of existence precedes essence
			1	40	Mention one distinction between existence precedes essence and essence precedes existence
			1	41	who introduced the concept of existence precedes essence
			1	42	who introduced the concept of essence precedes existence
			1	43	Who is the father of existentialism
			1	44	give an example of essence precedes existence
			1	45	make a difference between Being and being
			1	46	what does Man's being in the world refer to?
			1	47	what does Man's being with the other refer to?
			1	48	what is meaning of temporality by Heidegger
			1	49	Human beings are not born with fixed nature or pre-determined nature, Mention true or false
			1	50	what is the meaning of thrownness by Heidegger
					<b>SHORT NOTE</b>
			6	1	Intentionality of Consciousness
			6	2	Phenomenological Method
			6	3	Epoche (bracketing)
			6	4	Eidetic reduction

			6	5	Transcendental reduction
			6	6	Phenomenology as a rigorous science
			6	7	Transcendental subjectivity and Inter-subjectivity
			6	8	Existence Precedes Essence
			6	9	Freedom, Responsibility and Choice
			6	10	Bad faith
			6	11	Authenticity and Inauthenticity
			6	12	Being-for-itself and Being in-itself
			6	13	Bing in the World
			6	14	Dasein
			6	15	Being and Time
			6	16	Body as the subject not the object
			6	17	Self and the World
			6	18	The ontological difference between Being and beings
			6	19	"Man is condemned to be free", explain this statement
			6	20	Main features of Theistic existentialism
			6	21	Main features of existentialism
			6	22	Difference between Theistic and Atheistic Existentialism
			6	23	
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			6	30	
					<b>LONG QUESTION</b>
			10	1	Explain the difference between 'phenomenon' and 'noumenon' in phenomenological terms
			10	2	Discuss the relationship between intentionality and the directedness of consciousness towards objects.
			10	3	How does Husserl describe the intentional structure of consciousness in his phenomenological analyses?
			10	4	How does bracketing contribute to the phenomenological epoche?
			10	5	How does bracketing relate to the reduction process in Phenomenology?
			10	6	What is phenomenology? Discuss its characteristics.

			10	7	Discuss Husserl's concept of transcendental subjectivity.
			10	8	How does MerleauPonty differ from Cartesian dualism in the sense of perception? Explain with an example.
			10	9	Explain MerleauPonty's perception of phenomenology with example
			10	10	Why did MerleauPonty consider Body as the Subject, not the object? Explain.
			10	11	What is existentialism? Write the characteristics of existentialism
			10	12	Define Existentialism. Write difference between Theistic existentialists and Atheistic existentialists.
			10	13	Explain the statement 'Existence Precedes Essence' with example
			10	14	Explain Sartre's concept of freedom and choice
			10	15	Discuss the role of authenticity in Heidegger's Philosophy of Dasein as Being in the world.
			10	16	Explore the relationship between Dasein and Temporality in Heidegger's Philosophy
			10	17	Critically examine Heidegger's concept of Being in the world. What does it mean for Dasein to be situated within a world, and how does this framework shape our understanding?
			10	18	Discuss the relationship between freedom and responsibility in Sartre's philosophy
			10	19	Critically examine the statement " Man is condemned to be free"
			10	20	Compare and Contrast Theistic and Atheistic Existentialism.
			10	21	Explain Kierkegaard's concept of Subjectivity as Truth
			10	22	Discuss Kierkegaard's theory of three stages of human life.
			10	23	Discuss the ethical and religious stage of human life
			10	24	Analyse the concept of Dispair as a Condition of the Self
			10	25	Analyse the relationship between faith, anxiety and freedom in Kierkegaard
			10	26	Analyse the role of Anxiety in revealing authentic existence















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1 TO 4	PHLMAC402	Comparative Religion	1	1	What is Comparative Religion?
			1	2	What is the main purpose of Comparative Religion?
			1	3	What is the distinction between comparative religion and philosophy of religion?
			1	4	Which religion is known as <i>Sanatana Dharma</i> in the earliest times?
			1	5	What are the sects of Hinduism?
			1	6	Does Hinduism believe in Varna dharma?
			1	7	What are the principal sects of Hinduism?
			1	8	Does Buddhism believe in ritualism and ceremonialism?
			1	9	Does Buddhism believe in videhmukti?
			1	10	What are the “Triratnas” according to Buddhism?
			1	11	What are the three pitakas of Pali scripture of Buddhism?
			1	12	What are the sects of Buddhism?
			1	13	The person who attains salvation in this very life is called in Buddhism.....(Fill in the blank)?
			1	14	Jainism believes in.....Tirthankaras.(Fill in the blank)
			1	15	What are the principal sects of Jainism?
			1	16	Does Jainism believe in Hindu Varna Vyavastha?
			1	17	With how many substances the world is created according to Jainism?
			1	18	What are the three main jewels of Jainism?
			1	19	Who is known as the founder of Zoroastrianism?
			1	20	What is the main religious scripture of Zoroastrianism?

			1	21	Who is known as the supreme God in Zoroastrianism?
			1	22	Who is known as the god of Good spirit in Zoroastrianism?
			1	23	Who is known as the god of evil spirit in Zoroastrianism?
			1	24	What are the sects of Zoroastrianism?
			1	25	Judaism is a prophetic/ revealed/ humanistic religion?
			1	26	What are the sects of Judaism?
			1	27	What are the sects of Christianity?
			1	28	What are the sects of Islam?
			1	29	Who is known as the founder of Sikhism?
			1	30	What is the name of religious scripture of Sikhism?
			1	31	Is Sikhism a monotheistic religion?
			1	32	Does Sikhism oppose casteism?
			1	33	What are the sects of Sikhism?
			1	34	“Prayer comes under worship”- is it true?
			1	35	“The object of worship is a tremendous mystery”- who said this?
			1	36	Can Law of Karma be regarded as a symbol of freedom according to Hinduism?
			1	37	What is rebirth according to Hinduism?
			1	38	What is the Final Day of Judgment according to Christianity?
			1	39	Does Islam believe in the Day of Judgment?
			1	40	What do you understand by resurrection of the soul?
			1	41	What is religion?
			1	42	What is the sacred religious text of Buddhism?
			1	43	What is the main religious text of Christianity?
			1	44	What is the name of religious scripture of Islam?
			1	45	Does Buddhism believe in Hindu Varna Vyavastha?
			1	46	The eightfold paths are deviated into three parts. What are these three parts?
			1	47	What is the meaning of the term 'Nirvana'?
			1	48	what do you understand by resurrection of the dead?
			1	49	what is law of karma?

			1	50	what are the paths of liberation according to Hinduism?
					<b>SHORT NOTE</b>
			6	1	Necessity of Comparative religion
			6	2	Doctrine of Law of Karma
			6	3	Basic beliefs of Hinduism
			6	4	Concept of Triratna in Jainism
			6	5	Panchamahavrata of Jainism
			6	6	Four noble truths of Buddhism
			6	7	Concept of God in Zoroastrianism
			6	8	Concept of Five K's in Sikhism
			6	9	Role of Prayer in different religion
			6	10	Role of Worship in different religion
			6	11	Relation between worship and prayer
			6	12	Freedom and responsibility in different religion
			6	13	Concept of rebirth in Hinduism
			6	14	Concept of Final Day of Judgment in Christianity
			6	15	advantages of comparative study of religion
			6	16	disadvantages of comparative study of religion
			6	17	necessities of comparative study of religion
			6	18	six characteristics of Hinduism
			6	19	six characteristics of Buddhism
			6	20	six characteristics of Jainism
			6	21	six characteristics of Judaism
			6	22	six characteristics of Christianity
			6	23	six characteristics of Islam
			6	24	six characteristics of Zoroastrianism
			6	25	six characteristics of Sikhism
			6	26	Five K's of Sikhism
			6	27	ethics of Buddhism
			6	28	ten commandments of Christianity

			6	29	liberation
			6	30	ethics of Islam
					<b>LONG QUESTION</b>
			10	1	What is Comparative Religion? Explain the aims and purposes of Comparative Religion.
			10	2	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of comparative study of religion.
			10	3	Discuss the basic characteristics of Hinduism as a religion.
			10	4	Explain the doctrine of liberation in Hinduism.
			10	5	Discuss the basic characteristics of Buddhism as a religion.
			10	6	Explain the eight fold path of Buddhism.
			10	7	Explain the doctrine of Nirvana in Buddhism.
			10	8	Explain the characteristics of Jainism as a religion.
			10	9	Explain the concept of salvation of Jainism
			10	10	Discuss the basic characteristics of Zoroastrianism as a religion.
			10	11	Discuss the basic features of Judaism as a religion.
			10	12	Explain the concept of trinity in Christianity.
			10	13	Explain the basic features of Christianity as a religion.
			10	14	Discuss the basic features of Islam as a religion.
			10	15	Explain the five pillars of Islam.
			10	16	Explain the basic features of Sikhism.
			10	17	Explain the role of Prayer and worship in different religion.
			10	18	Explain and examine the doctrine of rebirth in Hinduism. How the concept of rebirth is related to liberation? Discuss
			10	19	Explain the doctrine of resurrection in Christianity.
			10	20	explain and examine the doctrines of life after death
			10	21	Explain how law of karma related to rebirth.
			10	22	Explain the importance of three jewels of Jainism in the attainment of salvation.
			10	23	give an account of the comparative study of the monotheistic characteristic between Christianity and Islam.
			10	24	Explain and examine the concept of God in Hinduism.
			10	25	Explain the concept of freedom and responsibility found in different religions of the world.



# Department of Philosophy

## Question Bank

(Social & Political Philosophy)

404 Papers

### Unit-1

Very short questions:(1 marks each)

অতি চমু প্ৰশ্ন:

1. What is the first pillar of state?  
ৰাজ্যএখনৰ প্ৰথম স্তম্ভ কি?
2. Who wrote Arthashastra?  
অৰ্থশাস্ত্ৰৰ ৰচয়িতা কোন?
3. What does sovereignty mean?  
সার্বভৌমত্ব বুলিলে কি বুজা?
4. According to Kautilya state economy consist of  
কৌটিল্যৰ মতে, ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ অৰ্থনীতি গঠিত হয় —
5. Kautilya's Arthashastra consists of  
কৌটিল্যৰ মতে অৰ্থশাস্ত্ৰ গঠিত হয় \_\_\_\_
6. What does arthashastra mean in the philosophy of Kautilya?  
কৌটিল্যৰ দৰ্শনত অৰ্থশাস্ত্ৰই কি বুজায়?
7. Who has the supreme power after king of a state?  
ৰাজ্যৰ ৰজাৰ পাছত কাক সৰ্বোচ্চ ক্ষমতাৰ অধিকাৰী বুলি কোৱা হয়?
8. Who gives religious advice to king of the state?  
ৰাজ্যৰ ৰজাক ধৰ্মীয় উপদেশ কোনে দিয়ে?
9. What is said to be the chief justice of the state?  
ৰাজ্যৰ মুখ্য ন্যায়াধীশ কাক কোৱা হয়?
10. In order to bridge the gap between the king and the council of ministers, who is said to be responsible under the state administration?

ৰজা আৰু মন্ত্ৰী পৰিষদৰ মাজৰ দূৰত্ব কমাবলৈ ৰাজ্য প্ৰশাসনত কাক দায়িত্ব দিয়া হয়?

11. “There cannot be a country without people and there is no kingdom without a country”:-  
who said?

“মানুহ নথাকিলে দেশ নাথাকে আৰু দেশ নাথাকিলে ৰাজ্য নাথাকে” — এই কথাটো কোনে কৈছিল?

12. For Kautilya how many number of post in state administration?

কৌটিল্যৰ মতে ৰাজ্য প্ৰশাসনত মুঠ কিমানটা পদ আছিল?

13. What is the purpose of Dandaniti according to Kautilya?

কৌটিল্যৰ মতে দণ্ডনীতিৰ উদ্দেশ্য কি?

### Short Note: (6 marks each)

#### চমু টোকা:

1. Sovereign power of a king ৰজাৰ সাৰ্বভৌম ক্ষমতা
2. Duties of a king ৰজাৰ কৰ্তব্যসমূহ
3. Nature of a wise king জ্ঞানী ৰজাৰ প্ৰকৃতি
4. State of Kautilya কৌটিল্যৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰ
5. Kautilya's Idea on Law and Order . আইন আৰু শৃংখলাৰ ওপৰত কৌটিল্যৰ ধাৰণা
6. What is Sovereignty according to Kautilya ? কৌটিল্যৰ মতে সাৰ্বভৌমত্ব কি?
7. State economy of kautilyan Era. কৌটিল্যীয়ান যুগৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰ অৰ্থনীতি

### Essay type question: (10 marks each)

1. Critically examine the seven Pillars of state as found in Arthashastra.  
অৰ্থশাস্ত্ৰত উল্লেখ থকা ৰাজ্যৰ সাতটা স্তম্ভ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰ্যালোচনা কৰা।
2. Examine the state administration as found in Arthashastra.  
অৰ্থশাস্ত্ৰত উল্লেখ থকা ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰশাসন ব্যৱস্থাটো বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।
3. Discuss the concept of Kautilyan Society along with internal and external Affairs.  
কৌটিল্যৰ সমাজৰ ধাৰণাটো অভ্যন্তৰীণ আৰু বহিঃ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰা।
4. What do mean by Saptanga theory given by Kautilya? Explain

কৌটিল্যৰ মতে সপ্তাঙ্গ তন্ত্ৰ বুলিলে কি বুজায়? ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

5. Is there any significance of Kautilyasarthasastra in present government? Discuss.

বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰ ব্যৱস্থাত কৌটিল্যৰ অৰ্থশাস্ত্ৰৰ গুৰুত্ব আছে নে? আলোচনা কৰা।

## Unit-2

### **Very short questions:**

**অতি চমু প্ৰশ্ন: (1 marks each)**

1. What does secular mean?  
ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষ (Secular) মানে কি?
2. When the term was 'secular' was included in constitution?  
'Secular' শব্দটো সংবিধানত কেতিয়া সংযোজন কৰা হৈছিল?
3. Which articles of Indian constitution deal with the fundamental right?  
ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ কোনবোৰ অনুচ্ছেদত মৌলিক অধিকাৰবোৰ উল্লেখ আছে?
4. Which article deals with 'equality before law'?  
'সমতা আইনৰ আগত' কোনটো অনুচ্ছেদত উল্লেখ আছে?
5. Which article deals with 'freedom of speech' and 'expression'?  
'বাক স্বাধীনতা' আৰু 'প্ৰকাশৰ স্বাধীনতা' কোনটো অনুচ্ছেদত উল্লেখ আছে?
6. What is the main motive of 'Total revolution'?  
'সম্পূৰ্ণ বিপ্লৱ' -ৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য কি?
7. Who advocates the concept of 'Sarvodaya'?  
'সৰ্বোদয়' ধাৰণাটো কোনে দিছিল?
8. What does social democracy mean?  
সামাজিক গণতন্ত্ৰ মানে কি?
9. Satyagraha and Swadeshi policy are advocated by whom?  
সত্যগ্ৰহ আৰু স্বদেশী নীতি কোনে প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছিল?
10. Who advocated the concept of 'Total Revolution'?

‘Total Revolution’ ধাৰণাটো কোনে আগবঢ়াইছিল?

11. Which article deals with the “Freedom of payment of taxes from promotion of any particular religion”?

“কোনো নিৰ্দিষ্ট ধৰ্মৰ প্ৰচাৰৰ বাবে কৰ পৰিশোধৰ পৰা মুক্তি” কোনটো অনুচ্ছেদত উল্লেখ আছে?

**Short note: (6 marks each)**

**চমু টোকা:**

1. Total revolution  
সম্পূৰ্ণ বিপ্লৱ (Total Revolution)
2. Briefly explain the basic concepts of total revolution.  
সম্পূৰ্ণ বিপ্লৱৰ মূল ধাৰণাসমূহ সংক্ষেপে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।
3. Social democracy?  
সামাজিক গণতন্ত্ৰ
4. Briefly explain the characteristics of social democracy.  
সামাজিক গণতন্ত্ৰৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ সংক্ষেপে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।
5. Indian secularism  
ভাৰতীয় ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতা
6. Significances of fundamental rights.  
মৌলিক অধিকাৰৰ গুৰুত্ব
7. Right to equality  
সমতাৰ অধিকাৰ
8. Right to freedom of religion  
ধৰ্মৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ অধিকাৰ
9. Right to education  
শিক্ষাৰ অধিকাৰ
10. Sarvodaya  
সৰ্বোদয়

## 11. Social democracy

সামাজিক গণতন্ত্র

### Essay type questions: (10 marks each)

1. What is secularism? Explain the fundamental characteristics of secularism of India.  
ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতা কি? ভাৰতৰ ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতাৰ মৌলিক বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
2. What is the significance of fundamental rights? Explain the fundamental right in India.  
মৌলিক অধিকাৰৰ গুৰুত্ব কি? ভাৰতৰ মৌলিক অধিকাৰসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
3. Explain the concept of Total Revolution with reference to JayaprakashNarayan.  
জয়প্রকাশ নাৰায়ণৰ সৈতে সম্পৰ্কিত সম্পূৰ্ণ বিপ্লৱৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
4. Critically examine the concepts of social democracy  
সামাজিক গণতন্ত্রৰ ধাৰণাটো সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পর্যালোচনা কৰা।
5. Explain the characteristics of social democracy.  
সামাজিক গণতন্ত্রৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
6. Explain the seven components of 'Total Revolution'  
'সম্পূৰ্ণ বিপ্লৱ'-ৰ সাতটা উপাদান ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

## Unit-3

### Very short questions: (1 marks each)

#### অতি চমু প্ৰশ্ন:

1. In which work Plato talked about his concept of 'Ideal state'?  
প্লেটোৱে তেওঁৰ 'আদৰ্শ ৰাজ্য'ৰ ধাৰণাটো কোনখন গ্ৰন্থত আলোচনা কৰিছে?
2. Which theory of human nature influenced Plato?  
মানুহৰ স্বভাৱ সম্পৰ্কীয় কোনটো তত্ত্বই প্লেটোক প্ৰভাৱিত কৰিছিল?
3. What does Plato means by 'Justice'?  
প্লেটোৰ মতে 'ন্যায়' মানে কি?

4. What is the basic nature of social contract theory?  
সামাজিকচুক্তিতত্ত্বৰমূলস্বভাৱিকি?
5. Whose principle is “might is always right”?  
“might is always right” — এই নীতি কাৰ?
6. According to Hobbes, what is the state of nature of the live in the social contract?  
হব্ছৰ মতে সামাজিক চুক্তিৰ আগত মানুহৰ স্বাভাৱিক অৱস্থা কেনেকুৱা আছিল?
7. Who believed that every man was an enemy of every man in the state of nature?  
“প্ৰত্যেক মানুহে আন মানুহৰ শত্ৰু” — এই মত কোনে দিছিল?
8. Who write “Leviathan”?  
“Leviathan” গ্ৰন্থখন কোনে লিখিছিল?
9. Who believes that in the ideal state there was no recognized system of law and justice?  
কোনে বিশ্বাস কৰিছিল যে আদৰ্শ ৰাজ্যত আইন আৰু ন্যায়ৰ কোনো স্বীকৃত ব্যৱস্থা নাছিল?
10. Who marked that “a state of liberty; not of license”?  
“এয়া স্বাধীনতাৰ অৱস্থা, কিন্তু অসংযমৰ নহয়” — এই মন্তব্য কোনে কৰিছিল?

**Short questions: (6 marks each)**

**চমুটোকা:**

1. Ideal state of Plato  
প্লেটোৰ আদৰ্শ ৰাজ্য
2. Briefly explain the three major classes of Plato’s ideal state.  
প্লেটোৰ আদৰ্শ ৰাজ্যৰ তিনিটা মুখ্য শ্ৰেণী সংক্ষেপে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
3. “Justice in the state and justice in the individual are identical for Plato”- Explain  
“ৰাজ্যৰ ন্যায় আৰু ব্যক্তিৰ ন্যায় একেই” — প্লেটোৰ এই মত ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
4. What is ‘state of nature’ as found social contract theories?  
সামাজিক চুক্তি তত্ত্বত ‘প্ৰাকৃতিক অৱস্থা কি’?
5. Distinguish between the ‘state of nature’ and the ‘state’ as found in social contract theories.

সামাজিক চুক্তি তত্ত্বত 'প্রাকৃতিক অৱস্থা' আৰু 'ৰাজ্য'ৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য দেখুওৱা।

6. Conception of justice

ন্যায়ৰ ধাৰণা

7. Social contract theory

সামাজিক চুক্তি তত্ত্ব

8. "Man by nature selfish"-Explain the significances of this statement.

"মানুহ স্বভাৱগত স্বার্থপৰ" — এই বক্তব্যৰ গুৰুত্ব ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

**Essay type questions: (10 marks each)**

1. Critically explain the Hobbes social contract theory.

হব্ছৰ সামাজিক চুক্তি তত্ত্ব সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

2. Critically examine Locke's social contract theory.

ল'কৰ সামাজিক চুক্তি তত্ত্ব সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পর্যালোচনা কৰা।

3. Critically examine Rousseau's Social contract theory.

ৰুছোৰ সামাজিক চুক্তি তত্ত্ব সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পর্যালোচনা কৰা।

4. Give a comparative analysis of the social contract theory of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau.

হব্ছ, ল'ক আৰু ৰুছোৰ সামাজিক চুক্তি তত্ত্বৰ তুলনামূলক বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

5. Explain the basic features of ideal state.

আদৰ্শ ৰাজ্যৰ মৌলিক বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

6. Explain the Plato's concept of justice.

প্লেটোৰ ন্যায়ৰ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

**Unit-4**

**Very short question: (one mark each):**

1. What is Liberalism?

উদাৰবাদ কি?

2. What are types of Liberalism?

উদাৰবাদৰ প্ৰকাৰসমূহ কি কি?

3. Who are the pioneers classical Liberalism?

ক্লাসিকেল উদাৰবাদৰ অগ্ৰদূত কোনসকল?

4. Who are the pioneers of modern Liberalism?

আধুনিক উদাৰবাদৰ অগ্ৰদূত কোনসকল?

5. “Theory of Justice”- who authored this book?

“Theory of Justice” গ্ৰন্থখন কোনে লিখিছিল?

6. What are the characteristic of Rawls’ theory of Justice?

ৰল্ফছৰ ন্যায়ৰ তত্ত্বৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ কি কি?

7. Who gave the concept of “Original Position”?

“Original Position” ধাৰণাটো কোনে দিছিল?

8. Marxist theory is based upon which theory?

মাৰ্ক্সবাদী তত্ত্ব কোনটো তত্ত্বৰ ওপৰত আধাৰিত?

9. Who authored the book “the Capital”?

“Das Kapital” গ্ৰন্থখন কোনে লিখিছিল?

10. What is the central thought of Marx’s philosophy?

মাৰ্ক্সৰ দৰ্শনৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চিন্তা কি?

11. Who wrote the book “Multiculturalism and the Politics of Recognition”?

“Multiculturalism and the Politics of Recognition” গ্ৰন্থখন কোনে লিখিছিল?

**Short Note: (6 marks each)**

1. Concept of liberty

স্বাধীনতাৰ ধাৰণা

2. Liberalism

উদাৰবাদ

3. Classical Liberalism

ক্লাসিকেল উদাৰবাদ

4. Modern liberalism

আধুনিক উদাৰবাদ

5. Contemporary Liberalism

সমসাময়িক উদাৰবাদ

6. Theory of Justice

ন্যায়ৰ তত্ত্ব

7. Capability Approach

সক্ষমতা পদ্ধতি

8. Freedom and capability

স্বাধীনতা আৰু ক্ষমতা

9. Dialectical materialism

দ্বান্দ্বিক বস্তুবাদ

10. Marxism

মার্ক্সবাদ

11. Critique of Capitalism

পুঁজিবাদৰ সমালোচনা

12. Importance of Multiculturalism

বহু-সাংস্কৃতিকতাৰ গুৰুত্ব

13. Basic principles of Feminism

নারীবাদৰ মৌলিক নীতিসমূহ

**Essay types question: (10 marks question)**

1. What is liberalism? Explain the various types of liberalism?

উদাৰবাদ কি? উদাৰবাদৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰ সমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

2. “Liberalism has evolved out of struggle to limit the arbitrary uses of political authority.”

–Discuss

“উদাৰবাদ ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষমতাৰ ইচ্ছাকৃত ব্যৱহাৰ সীমিত কৰাৰ সংগ্ৰামৰ পৰা বিকশিত হৈছে” —

আলোচনা কৰা।

3. Critically examine the doctrine of class struggle and classless society.

শ্ৰেণী সংগ্ৰাম আৰু শ্ৰেণীহীন সমাজৰ তত্ত্ব সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰ্যালোচনা কৰা।

4. What is feminism? Explain the various waves of feminism.

নাৰীবাদ কি? নাৰীবাদৰ বিভিন্ন ঢৌসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

5. What is multiculturalism? Explain the impacts and challenges of multiculturalism.

বহু-সাংস্কৃতিকতা কি? ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

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