



# Karanjia Auto College, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj

## Philosophy Question Bank

Paper Code: CC: XIII

Paper: Social and Political Philosophy

### Unit: I

1. Fill in the blanks.
  - a) Social science is a science about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific name of human species.
  - c) Social philosophy provides \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
  - d) Social science is a \_\_\_\_\_ order activity.
  - e) The mechanistic theory equates the society with a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - f) The \_\_\_\_\_ view defines that the state as a living organism.
  - g) The Idealistic theory of the state is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
2. Write short type of questions (One or Two sentence).
  - a) What is the meaning of State?
  - b) What are basic elements of State?
  - c) What is Mechanistic view?
  - d) What is the meaning of Sociality?
  - e) What is Organic view?
3. Short type questions (75 words)
  - a) What is Social science?
  - b) What is Social Philosophy?
  - c) What is Society?

- d) What is the social nature of man?
- e) What is a Social law?
- f) What is State?
- g) What are basic elements of State?
- h) What is the basic feature of the State?
- i) Why the State is Mechanical?
- j) Why the state is known as Organic ?
- k) What is Idealistic view?

4. Long Type Questions (300words)

- a) What is Social science? Describe its scope and nature.
- b) Differentiate between Social science and Social philosophy.
- c) What is Social philosophy? Explains its scope and nature.
- d) What is Social philosophy? How is it different from Social science?
- e) Define society. Discuss its various features.
- f) What is sociality or social nature of man? Discuss its different types.
- g) Define social laws. Explain different types of social laws.
- h) Define state. Discuss its meaning and significance.
- i) Define state. Discuss its various elements.
- j) Critically discuss various features of the state.
- k) Evaluate mechanistic view regarding the individual and state relationship.
- l) Discuss organic view.
- m) Critically evaluate Idealistic view regarding the relation between individual and the state.

**Unit: II**

1. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ considered Justice as one of the four Cardinal Virtues.
- 2. Aristotle spoke of two types of Justice: 'distributive' and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Liberty is derived from the Latin word 'Liber' which means \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the First Wave Feminist.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Second Wave Feminist.
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ said "One is not born, but rather becomes a woman".

7. \_\_\_\_\_ declared man is the measure of all things.

- a) What is Justice?
- b) What is Distributive justice?
- c) What is Corrective justice?
- d) What is the meaning of negative concept of Liberty?
- e) What is the meaning positive concept of Liberty?
- f) What is First Wave Feminism?
- g) What is Second Wave Feminism?
- h) What is Eco-centrism?
- i) What is Religious Humanism?
- j) What is Anthropocentrism?

2. Short type questions (75 words)

- a) What is legal justice?
- b) What is moral justice?
- c) What is Reformatory justice?
- d) What is Corrective justice?
- e) What is Republican Traditions of thought on Modern conception of liberty?
- f) What is the positive concept of liberty?
- g) What is humanist Beliefs?
- h) What is Renaissance humanism?
- i) Give one characteristic of Secularism.
- j) Write one characteristic of feminism?
- k) What is Land Ethics?
- l) What is anthropocentrism?
- m) What is non-anthropocentrism?
- n) What is Deep ecology?

3. Long Type Questions (300words)

- a) What is justice? Explain various conceptions of it?
- b) Distinguish between legal and moral justice.
- c) Distinguish between distributive and corrective justice.
- d) Define justice. Discuss its meaning and development.
- e) Define liberty. What are the basic differences between positive and negative liberty?
- f) What is the meaning of equality? What are major types of equality?
- g) Show the relationship between equality and freedom.
- h) Define equality. Show its relation with justice.
- i) What is humanism? Discuss its root, meaning and development.
- j) What is humanism? Discuss its nature or elements.
- k) What are different types of humanism?

- l) What is secularism? Briefly sketch its various meanings.
- m) Discuss the origin and development of secularism.
- n) Define secularism. Describe its nature or characteristics.
- o) Critically evaluate the importance of secularism.
- p) What are the basic features of Indian model of secularism?
- q) What is feminism? Describe its features.
- r) What are different weaves of feminism?
- s) What are different forms or types of feminism?
- t) What is environmental Ethics? Discuss various approaches of man nature relationship.
- u) Differentiate between Deep and Shallow ecology.

### **Unit: III**

1. Fill in the blanks.
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the best form of government.
  - b) Demos means\_\_\_\_\_.
  - c) Democratic government is divided into two types: pure democratic &\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Write sort type of questions (One or Two sentence).
  - a) What is Fraternity?
  - b) What do you mean by democracy?
  - c) What do you mean by Principle of majority?
  - d) What is the definition of 'Democracy' by Abraham Lincoln?
3. Short type questions (75 words)
  - a) What is democracy?
  - b) What is a democratic ideal?
  - c) What is Direct or Pure democratic government?
  - d) What is Indirect or Representative Government?
  - e) What is material or External condition?
4. Long Type Questions (300words)
  - a) Define democracy. Explain its meaning.
  - b) What are different democratic ideals?
  - c) Explain different salient features of democratic government.
  - d) Mention various conditions for successful functioning of democratic government.

## Unit: IV

1. Fill in the blanks.
  - a) Sarvodaya means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_ founded Bhoodan movement.
  - c) Marxism was propounded by\_\_\_\_\_.
  - d) A rich class is called\_\_\_\_\_.
  - e) A poor class is called\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Write sort type of questions (One or Two sentence)
  - a) What is Liberal Socialism?
  - b) How State is an Evil?
  - c) Meaning of Sarvodaya.
  - d) Write one nature of Sarvodaya.
  - e) What is Bhoodan movement?
  - f) What is class struggle?
  - g) What is historical materialism?
3. Short type questions (75 words)
  - a) What is Anarchism?
  - b) What is class struggle?
  - c) How socialism established In time of Marxism?
  - d) What is dialectical materialism of Karl Marx?
  - e) What is *Sarvodaya*?
  - f) What is *Bhoodan* movement?
4. Long Type Questions (300words)
  - a) Define anarchism. Explain its characteristics.
  - b) What are general assumptions of anarchism?
  - c) Evaluate Marxism, discuss in details.
  - d) Critically evaluate dialectical materialism.
  - e) What is *Sarvodaya*? Explain its meaning.
  - f) What is *Bhoodan* movement? Discuss its nature.
  - g) Contrast between *Sarvodaya* and Socialism.

## Unit: V

### 1. Fill in the blanks

- a) Human rights are also known as \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
- b) Human rights are called as \_\_\_\_\_ in the sense of being the same for everyone.
- c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly of the UNO in \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Right to freedom from discrimination is the Article \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person is in the Article \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Write sort type of questions (One or Two sentence).

- a) What is Article 1?
- b) What is Article 3?
- c) What is Article 4?
- d) What is Article 9?
- e) Define Fundamental as the feature of Human Rights.
- f) Define Universal as the feature of Human Rights.

### 3. Short type questions (75 words)

- a) What do you mean by human rights?
- b) What is Article -12-17?
- c) Give one feature of Human Rights.
- d) What is Article 22-27?

### 4. Long Type Questions (300words)

- a) Trace the origin and development of human rights.
- b) State the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- c) Explain the theory and practice of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.