## 5 SEM TDC ENG M 3

## 2014

(November)

**ENGLISH** 

(Major)

Course: 503

## ( Great European Thinkers )

Full Marks: 80
Pass Marks: 32

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- 1. Answer the following/Fill in the blank (any eight): 1×8=8
  - (a) Who was Lodovico?
  - (b) Who, according to Machiavelli, is ruined?
  - (c) What, according to Locke, are the two uses of communication by words?

- (d) Which is the most ancient and natural of all societies in the world?
- (e) What, according to Rousseau, is the first model of all political societies in the world?
- (f) Mention one of the most important steps to be taken in order to maintain and retain states acquired in a foreign country.
- (g) War is a relation between ----
- (h) Name the foundation on which the bourgeois has built itself.
- (i) What does Marx see human history as?
- (j) Which is the only genuinely revolutionary class according to Marx?
- **2.** Answer any four from the following:  $4\times4=16$ 
  - (a) Briefly state Marx' views about the proletarian movement.
  - (b) Which class is referred to as the 'dangerous class' by Marx and why?
  - (c) Briefly state Rousseau's views on sovereignty.

- (d) "Each of us puts his person and all his power in common under the supreme direction of the general will, and, in our corporate capacity, we receive each member as an indivisible part of the whole." In what context does Rousseau say this and why?
- (e) Briefly state the natural causes of imperfection of words as stated by Locke.
- (f) What are the two things that the prince should do to avoid being hated or contemptible?
- 3. How does Machiavelli translate absolute morality into absolute pragmatism?

Or

What are the principles that Machiavelli advocates for a new prince to retain control over a mixed principality?

4. Why does Locke say that 'the names of Mixed Modes are most liable to doubtfulness and imperfection'?

14

14

Or

Examine Locke's theory of imperfections of language.

5. Critically examine Rousseau's theory of social contract.

14

Or

Comment on Rousseau's critique of the rights of the strongest.

**6.** How does Marx trace the development of the bourgeoisie from the chartered burghers of the feudal society?

14

Or

Why does Marx link history to class struggle? Is it a universal phenomenon? Discuss.

7+7=14

