

Total No. of Printed Pages—8

**5 SEM TDC DSE PSC (CBCS) 2 (A/B) H**

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( Held in January/February, 2022 )

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

( Discipline Specific Elective )

( For Honours )

Paper : DSE-2

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

Paper : DSE-2A

**( Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective )**

1. Select the correct answer of the following :

1×8=8

(a) Which of the following is the first  
Charter of Human Rights?

(i) The Cyrus Cylinder

(ii) Constitution of USA

(iii) Bill of Rights

(iv) None of the above

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( Turn Over )



- (b) The right to peace belongs to which generation of Human Rights?
- (i) First
  - (ii) Second
  - (iii) Third
  - (iv) All of the above
- (c) Who amongst the following was the first Chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission?
- (i) Thomas Jefferson
  - (ii) Eleanor Roosevelt
  - (iii) F. D. Roosevelt
  - (iv) Adolf Hitler
- (d) All the people have the right to self-determination. This statement was made by
- (i) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
  - (ii) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
  - (iii) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
  - (iv) Both (i) and (ii) are false
- (e) Which one of the following options of the Indian Constitution deals with right to life?
- (i) Article 14
  - (ii) Article 19

- (iii) Article 21  
(iv) Article 25
- (f) Which of the following statements is not associated with the Political Rights of the citizens of South Africa?
- (i) Every citizen is free to form a political party.
  - (ii) Every citizen has the right to freedom of conscience.
  - (iii) Every citizen has the right to vote in election.
  - (iv) Every citizen has the right to hold public office.
- (g) The United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT) was adopted in the year
- (i) 1984
  - (ii) 1994
  - (iii) 2002
  - (iv) 2004
- (h) The notable persons who took concrete measures against Indian Caste System during the 19th and 20th century were
- (i) Jyotiba Phule and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - (ii) Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(iii) Article 21

(iv) Article 25

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(i) Jyotiba Phule and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(ii) Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(iii) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(iv) Jyotiba Phule and Muhammad Ali Jinnah

2. Answer/Write short notes on the following :

4×4=16

(a) Significances of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

(b) Compare the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression between The Constitution of Indian and The Constitution of South Africa.

(c) Minority Rights in India

(d) Casteism in India

3. What do you mean by Human Rights? Discuss the philosophical foundations of Human Rights.

4+8=12

Or

Discuss in detail about the Three Generations of Human Rights and its evolution.

12

4. Examine the various measures taken by the United Nations Organizations (UNO) for the protection and promotion of Human Rights.

11

Or

Analyze the different economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Discuss in brief the Right to Education in the ICESCR. 8+3=11

5. The Bill of Rights of The Constitution of South Africa is the cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. Explain. 11

Or

Critically analyze the Human Rights enshrined in Part III of the Indian Constitution.

6. What do you understand by torture? Discuss the important international provisions to prevent torture. 3+8=11

Or

Define terrorism. Make an analysis of current scenario of terrorism in India. 3+8=11

7. What do you mean by Aborigines? Discuss the Constitutional and legal provisions for the protection of Aborigines in India and Australia. 2+9=11

Or

Examine the gender based violence in India and evaluate the various measures enshrined in the Indian Constitution for their protection. 11

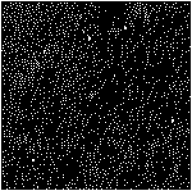
Paper : DSE-2B

**( Development Process and Social Movement in Contemporary India )**

1. Answer the following questions : 1×8=8

- (a) Name the country which first started Green Revolution.
- (b) Write the full form of NITI Aayog.
- (c) Name the author of the book, *Planned Economy for India*.
- (d) Who led the Munda Rebellion?
- (e) In which year the Bardoli Satyagraha Movement was launched?
- (f) Sunderlal Bahuguna was associated with which movement?
- (g) Name the Prime Minister who introduced the New Economic Policy in India.
- (h) Name the founder of Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) of India.





2. Write on any *four* of the following (**within 150 words each**) : 4×4=16

- (a) Causes of Champaran Movement
- (b) Difference between Planning Commission and NITI Aayog
- (c) Main objectives of land reforms in India
- (d) Narmada Bachao Movement
- (e) Planned Holiday

3. Make a critical assessment on the history, objective and the role of NITI Aayog. 12

Or

What economic reforms were made under liberalization by the government of India? Discuss the impact of liberalization on Indian Economy. 6+6=12

4. Discuss the features of New Economic Policy. Make a critical evaluation of New Economic Policy. 5+6=11

Or

What are the causes for the growth of new middle class in India? Discuss their role in the economic growth in India. 5+6=11

5. What is Green Revolution? Discuss the consequences of Green Revolution in India. 3+8=11

Or

Land Reforms in India are necessary not only to boost agricultural growth but also to eradicate poverty in rural areas. Discuss. 11

6. What is meant by Social Movement? Discuss the development of Dalit Movement in India. 3+8=11

Or

Analyze the Maoist Insurgency in India as an internal threat to India's security. 11

7. Write a note on Chipko Movement. What are its consequences? 8+3=11

Or

Critically discuss the role of National Commission for Women in Protecting the rights of women in India. 11

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