

Total marks: 5Q x 12m = 60

Time: 90 minutes (closed book)

**Please answer all five questions. Each question carries twelve marks and the break-up for each specific query is given in parentheses. Please structure your answers for which you might want to use a page for ordering your thoughts while keeping an eye on the time.**

1. It is believed that all knowledge (*scientia* or science) seeks the truth. How then are the Humanities and Social Sciences different from the Natural and Exact Sciences? (2) What according to Aristotle is the subject matter of Politics and why is it a master-science? (4) The concepts of State and Nation are often used interchangeably but these two concepts may be distinguished from each other. How? (2) Distinguish the Repressive State Apparatus from the Ideological with suitable examples. (4)
2. What does the term “human rights” mean? (1) Explain the significance of Fundamental Rights as given in Part III of the Indian Constitution and list the six types of fundamental rights therein. (5) Can you give an example of a Fundamental Right that is prior to the Indian Constitution and explain why that right is *apriori*? (3) Can you distinguish a constitutional right (Indian) from a Fundamental Right with appropriate an example? (2) How are the Directive Principles of State Policy characterised in the Indian Constitution? (1)
3. Please write out a briefly (in a sentence or two) the meaning of the following terms: Asexual; Queer; Transgender; Heteronormativity; Patriarchy (5). How is the term Dalit different from Harijan and what are the advantages of the former? (7)
4. According to Quentin Skinner, Niccolo Machiavelli revolutionized the study of politics during the European Renaissance. How? Write out a note explaining the Machiavellian revolution. Your response could include the following

elements: Context of the writing of the *Prince*, traditional understanding of virtue and fortune, the qualities that the new prince ought to possess as suggested by Machiavelli. (12).

5. Pornography may be defined as the representation of sexual activity intended to arouse but it is often opposed on a variety of grounds. Could you list and briefly explain any three feminist arguments against pornography? (6) Explain the social contract theory according to Thomas Hobbes. (6)