

Section 1

1. What is Dwadasha Nidana?

Dwadasha Nidana refers to the twelve links of dependent origination in Buddhist philosophy, illustrating the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth, leading to suffering.

2. State distinction between Samprajnata and Asamprajnata Samadhi.

Samprajnata Samadhi involves conscious awareness and focused meditation, while Asamprajnata Samadhi is an advanced state of meditation without conscious awareness, leading to deep absorption.

3. Discuss distinction between Epistemology and Metaphysics.

Epistemology studies the nature of knowledge, its scope, and limits, whereas metaphysics explores the fundamental nature of reality, existence, and the universe.

4. Discuss ethical importance of Panch Mahavratas of Jain Philosophy.

The Panch Mahavratas—non-violence, truthfulness, non-stealing, celibacy, and non-possession—are ethical vows in Jainism that guide adherents toward spiritual purity and non-harmful living.

5. Mention any two causes of Corruption.

Two causes of corruption are the lack of transparency in governance and weak legal systems that fail to deter unethical practices.

6. Write names of Eleven Vows of Gandhiji.

The eleven vows of Gandhiji include Ahimsa, Satya, Brahmacharya, Asteya, Aparigraha, Sharirshrama, Aswada, Sarvatra Bhayavarjana, Sarva Dharma Samantva, Swadeshi, and Sparshbhavana.

7. Describe types of Evil.

Types of evil include moral evil, arising from human actions, and natural evil, resulting from natural disasters or diseases, both causing suffering.

Part 2

1. Explain the Waveform Change (Lahardaar Parivartan) in the context of Sociology.

Waveform Change refers to gradual, cyclical social changes that occur over time, impacting societal structures, cultural norms, and institutions in waves rather than abrupt shifts.

2. Explain any three differences between Association and Institution.

Associations are organized groups with specific goals, institutions are established norms or practices; associations are voluntary, institutions are obligatory; associations have temporary existence, institutions are enduring.

3. Explain the concept of 'Ascribed Status'.

Ascribed status is a social position assigned at birth, such as race, gender, or caste, which individuals have little or no control over, shaping their societal roles.

4. Explain the concept of Alienation.

Alienation refers to the feeling of estrangement or disconnection individuals experience from society, work, or themselves, often due to lack of control, meaning, or identity.

5. Explain types of Observation.

Types of observation include participant observation, where the observer actively engages in the group's activities, and non-participant observation, where the observer remains detached.

6. Explain the concept of Culture.

Culture encompasses the shared beliefs, practices, norms, values, language, and artifacts of a society, shaping individual identities and social interactions within a community.

Part 3

1. Define Scheduled Caste.

Scheduled Castes are historically disadvantaged groups recognized by the Indian Constitution, entitled to affirmative action to redress social, educational, and economic inequalities.

2. Throw light on traditional occupation of Agariya Tribe.

The Agariya Tribe traditionally engages in iron smelting, using indigenous methods to extract and process iron ore, which is central to their cultural identity and livelihood.

3. Give an introduction of Surujbai Khande.

Surujbai Khande was a renowned folk singer from Chhattisgarh, known for her contributions to the preservation and promotion of traditional Chhattisgarhi music and culture.

4. What is the significance of 'Bhojali'?

Bhojali is a traditional festival in Chhattisgarh symbolizing agricultural prosperity, where young girls sow and nurture seeds, later offering them to deities, reflecting gratitude and hope.

5. Write the names of dialects of Sarguja Region.

Dialects of the Sarguja region include Surgujia, Sadri, Korwa, and Kurukh, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the area.

6. Write the features of Sua Dance.

Sua Dance is a traditional Chhattisgarhi folk dance performed by women during the post-harvest season, characterized by rhythmic movements and songs celebrating nature and fertility.

7. What is the meaning of 'Ram-Ram Ke Bera'?

"Ram-Ram Ke Bera" is a traditional Chhattisgarhi greeting, symbolizing respect and goodwill, often used to initiate conversations or interactions.

8. What is the religious importance of Shivarinarayan?

Shivarinarayan is a significant pilgrimage site in Chhattisgarh, associated with Lord Vishnu and revered for its ancient temples, attracting devotees during religious festivals like Magh Purnima.

Section - 2

Part-1

9. Distinguish between Prama and Aparama.

Prama refers to valid knowledge or true cognition, whereas Aparama refers to invalid knowledge or false cognition. Prama is accurate and reliable, while Aparama is erroneous and misleading.

10. Discuss relevance of 'Swadharma' of the Gita.

'Swadharma' in the Bhagavad Gita emphasizes performing one's own duties according to one's nature and social role. It is relevant as it promotes self-discipline, personal growth, and societal harmony.

11. Explain Substance as per Spinoza.

According to Spinoza, Substance is that which exists in itself and is conceived through itself. It is the fundamental reality, and everything else (modes) depends on it for existence.

12. Discuss relevance of Ekatma Manav Darshan.

Ekatma Manav Darshan, or Integral Humanism, emphasizes a holistic approach to development, balancing individual needs with societal welfare, fostering sustainable growth, and promoting a harmonious, value-based society.

13. Examine the possibility of Religious Tolerance.

Religious tolerance is possible through mutual respect, understanding, and acceptance of diverse beliefs. It requires open dialogue, education, and legal frameworks that protect religious freedoms and discourage discrimination.

Part-2

7. Explain the main characteristics of Community.

A community is characterized by a sense of belonging, shared values, and common interests. It involves social interactions, mutual support, and a collective identity, often rooted in geography, culture, or religion.

8. Explain the role of law in Social Control.

Law plays a crucial role in social control by establishing norms, regulating behavior, and maintaining order. It deters deviance, resolves conflicts, and ensures justice, thus preserving societal harmony.

9. Explain the concept of Social Stratification.

Social stratification is the hierarchical arrangement of individuals in society based on factors like wealth, power, education, and occupation. It creates layers or classes, leading to unequal access to resources and opportunities.

Part-3

9. Introduce Panthi Dance.

Panthi Dance is a traditional folk dance of the Satnami community in Chhattisgarh, performed in devotion to Guru Ghasidas. It is characterized by energetic movements, rhythmic footwork, and devotional songs.

10. What is Bhatra Naat?

Bhatra Naat is a traditional dance-drama of the Bhatra tribe in Chhattisgarh, depicting stories from tribal folklore and mythology. It involves vibrant costumes, music, and dramatization of cultural themes.

11. Introduce the Birhor Tribe of Chhattisgarh.

The Birhor Tribe is an indigenous, nomadic community in Chhattisgarh known for its traditional skills in hunting and gathering. They have a rich cultural heritage, distinct language, and live in harmony with nature.

12. Explain the 'Dubbar Bar Du Asadh'.

'Dubbar Bar Du Asadh' refers to the agricultural rituals and celebrations held in Chhattisgarh during the Asadh month, marking the start of the sowing season. It includes prayers for good rainfall and a bountiful harvest.

13. Write about National Parks of Chhattisgarh.

Chhattisgarh has several national parks, including Kanger Valley, known for its biodiversity and limestone caves; Indravati, home to endangered species like the wild buffalo; and Guru Ghasidas, rich in wildlife and flora.

Section - 3

Part-1

14. Is Synthetic A Priori Judgement possible? Discuss.

Synthetic a priori judgments, as introduced by Kant, are possible because they combine new information (synthetic) with necessary truths (a priori). These judgments are essential in areas like mathematics and natural sciences, where they provide knowledge that is both informative and universally valid, independent of experience. Kant's idea challenges the traditional view that a priori judgments must be analytic, expanding the scope of human understanding.

15. Elucidate Social Thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar.

Dr. Ambedkar's social thoughts focused on the eradication of caste discrimination and the upliftment of marginalized communities. He advocated for social justice, equality, and human rights. Ambedkar believed in the empowerment of Dalits through education, legal reforms, and political participation. His ideas emphasized the need for a democratic society where all individuals, regardless of caste or creed, have equal opportunities and dignity.

16. Discuss Honesty, Responsibility, and Transparency in the light of the Code of Conduct of Public Servants.

Honesty, responsibility, and transparency are pillars of the Code of Conduct for public servants. Honesty ensures integrity and trustworthiness, fostering public confidence. Responsibility entails accountability in actions and decisions, ensuring that public servants fulfill their duties ethically. Transparency promotes openness in operations, enabling scrutiny and reducing corruption. These values are crucial for maintaining public trust, ensuring effective governance, and upholding democratic principles.

Part-2

10. Explain the main types of social groups.

Social groups can be categorized into primary and secondary groups. Primary groups, such as family and close friends, involve intimate, face-to-face interactions and emotional bonds. Secondary groups, like workplaces or organizations, are larger and more impersonal, focused on achieving specific goals. Additionally, there are in-groups (to which individuals feel they belong) and out-groups (those they do not belong to), influencing social identity and interactions.

11. Discuss the role of primary group in socialization as discussed by Cooley.

Charles Horton Cooley emphasized the importance of primary groups, such as family and close friends, in socialization. These groups provide the initial environment where individuals learn social norms, values, and behaviors through intimate, face-to-face interactions. Primary groups shape self-identity, emotional development, and social skills, laying the foundation for broader social engagement and integration into society.

Part-3

14. Write a note on any three Padma Awardees of Chhattisgarh.

- Teejan Bai (Padma Vibhushan 2019): A celebrated Pandavani singer, known for her powerful performances that bring the Mahabharata to life, preserving the folk art form.

- Dr. Khubchand Baghel (Posthumous Padma Bhushan 2021): Recognized for his contributions to the Indian independence movement and rural development in Chhattisgarh.

- Rameshwar Singh Thakur (Padma Shri 2021): Honored for his work in social service, particularly in promoting education and welfare for underprivileged communities in Chhattisgarh.

15. Describe the archaeological importance of Barsur.

Barsur, located in Chhattisgarh, is an archaeological site of great significance, particularly known for its ancient temples and sculptures from the 10th and 11th centuries. The town, once a capital of the Nagavanshi rulers, houses the famous Mama-Bhanja temple and the Chandraditya temple, showcasing intricate carvings and architectural brilliance. Barsur's ruins provide valuable insights into the region's historical and cultural heritage, reflecting the architectural style and religious practices of the time.

16. Write an essay on the youth dormitory of Oraon Tribe of Chhattisgarh.

The Oraon tribe of Chhattisgarh has a unique social institution known as the youth dormitory, locally referred to as "Dhumkuria." This dormitory serves as a community center where unmarried young boys and girls of the tribe gather, live, and learn about social norms, cultural practices, and tribal traditions. The Dhumkuria plays a crucial role in the socialization process, teaching skills like dance, music, handicrafts, and tribal rituals. It also fosters a sense of community, discipline, and responsibility among the youth. The dormitory system is integral to preserving the Oraon tribe's cultural identity and passing down knowledge from one generation to the next, ensuring the continuity of their rich heritage.

Section - 4

Part-2

12(a) Discuss the importance of co-operation and conflict in society.

Co-operation and conflict are both vital elements in the functioning of society. Co-operation involves individuals or groups working together to achieve common goals, fostering unity, harmony, and collective progress. It is essential for social stability, economic development, and cultural integration. Conversely, conflict arises from differences in interests, beliefs, or values and can lead to social change by challenging the status quo. While conflict may seem destructive, it often stimulates dialogue, innovation, and reform, addressing underlying issues and leading to social evolution. The balance between co-operation and conflict is crucial, as it ensures both continuity and dynamism within a society, enabling it to adapt and grow.

12(b) Explain the main factors of social change.

Social change is driven by several key factors, including technological advancements, economic shifts, cultural transformations, and political developments. Technological innovation, such as the internet or industrial machinery, revolutionizes communication, production, and lifestyles. Economic factors, like globalization or changes in the labor market, alter social structures and class dynamics. Cultural factors, including shifts in values, norms, and beliefs, influence societal behaviors and interactions. Political factors, such as revolutions, policy changes, or the rise of new ideologies, reshape governance and social order. Additionally, environmental changes and demographic trends, like population growth or migration, contribute to social change by influencing resource distribution and societal needs. These factors interact in complex ways, driving the continuous evolution of society.

Section - 5

Part - 1

17(a) Discuss the nature of Brahman in Sankara Vedanta and explain the role of Maya.

In Sankara Vedanta, Brahman is the ultimate reality, the unchanging, infinite, and eternal essence that underlies all existence. It is pure consciousness, beyond attributes (nirguna) and distinctions, representing the highest truth. The world, as perceived by individuals, is a manifestation of Maya, the cosmic illusion that creates a sense of duality and separateness. Maya is responsible for the ignorance (avidya) that veils the true nature of Brahman, leading beings to identify with the transient physical world and the ego. According to Sankara, realizing the non-duality (advaita) of Atman (the self) and Brahman is the path to liberation (moksha). Maya, though not real in the absolute sense, plays a crucial role in the phenomenal world, as it provides the framework within which individuals experience life and, ultimately, seek enlightenment.

17(b) Describe views of Rationalist Philosophers on Mind-Body Relation and give your own arguments while comparing them.

Rationalist philosophers like René Descartes and Baruch Spinoza had distinct views on the mind-body relation. Descartes, a dualist, argued that the mind (a thinking, non-material substance) and the body (a material substance) are separate but interact through the pineal gland. He believed the mind controlled the body, but the two were fundamentally different in nature. Spinoza, on the other hand, proposed a monistic view, asserting that mind and body are two attributes of a single substance, God or Nature, and are inseparable aspects of the same reality. He rejected the dualism of Descartes, seeing the mind and body as parallel expressions of the same underlying essence. While Descartes' view emphasizes the distinct and independent nature of mental processes, Spinoza's perspective offers a more integrated understanding of human existence. I lean towards Spinoza's view as it provides a more holistic approach, recognizing the interconnectedness of mental and physical experiences.

Part-3

17(a) Write a brief essay on Veer Narayan Singh of Chhattisgarh.

Veer Narayan Singh, a revered freedom fighter from Chhattisgarh, is celebrated for his valor and dedication to the cause of India's independence. Born in Sonakhan in 1795, he belonged to the Zamindar family and was deeply rooted in the culture and traditions of his land. During the 1857 uprising, also known as India's First War of Independence, Singh emerged as a key figure in the rebellion against British colonial rule in Chhattisgarh. He is particularly remembered for his efforts to fight against British exploitation and injustice. Singh led a group of tribals and peasants, mobilizing them against the oppressive practices of the British authorities. His leadership and courage made him a symbol of resistance and hope for the people of Chhattisgarh. Despite being captured and executed by the British in 1857, Veer Narayan Singh's legacy continues to inspire generations, symbolizing the spirit of freedom and resistance in the region.

17(b) Write an essay on Chhattisgarhi Language and Literature.

Chhattisgarhi, the language spoken in the state of Chhattisgarh, is a significant marker of the region's cultural identity. It belongs to the Eastern Hindi group of languages and is spoken by over 18 million people. Chhattisgarhi has a rich oral tradition, with folklore, songs, and stories passed down through generations, reflecting the social, cultural, and historical context of the region. The language's literature primarily consists of folk narratives, devotional songs, and poetry, often centered around local deities, festivals, and rural life. Over time, Chhattisgarhi literature has evolved, with contemporary writers exploring themes of social justice, cultural preservation, and the impact of modernization. The language has also found expression in theater, particularly in the form of Nacha, a traditional folk drama that blends humor, satire, and social commentary. Despite its rich cultural heritage, Chhattisgarhi faces challenges in terms of recognition and preservation, as it competes with more dominant languages in education and media. Efforts to promote and sustain Chhattisgarhi, including its inclusion in educational curricula and the promotion of literary works, are crucial for maintaining the linguistic and cultural diversity of the region.