

2016

(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-101

(**Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts**)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

1. What is political theory? Examine the relevance of political theory. 4+5=9

Or

Explain the empirical and normative approaches to the study of political theory. 9

2. Define State. Examine its essential elements. 4+5=9

Or

Discuss the social contract theory of the origin of the State. 9

3. Define rights. Examine the theory of natural rights. How is it different from the legal theory of rights? 3+6=9

(2)

Or

What is equality? Discuss its various forms.

4+5=9

4. What is justice? Examine Rawls' theory of justice.

4+5=9

Or

Define law. Elucidate the various sources of law.

4+5=9

5. What is meant by sovereignty? Discuss its characteristics.

4+5=9

Or

What is democracy? Compare and contrast the elitist theory of democracy with the pluralist theory of democracy.

4+5=9

Subject Code : Ba/Pol-101

Booklet No. **A** 4377

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22 OCT 2016

Date Stamp

To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA
1st Semester End Term
Examination, 2016

Subject

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Roll No.

Regn. No.

Subject

Paper

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The Booklet No. of this script should be quoted in the answer script meant for descriptive type questions and vice versa.
2. This paper should be ANSWERED FIRST and submitted within 1 (one) Hour of the commencement of the Examination.
3. While answering the questions of this booklet, any cutting, erasing, overwriting or furnishing more than one answer is prohibited. Any rough work, if required, should be done only on the main Answer Book. Instructions given in each question should be followed for answering that question only.

Signature of
Scrutiniser(s)

Signature of
Examiner(s)

Signature of
Invigilator(s)

2016

(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-101

(Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The scientific method adopted for the study of politics does not emphasise on

(a) facts ()

(b) empericism ()

(c) values ()

(d) objective ()

2. "Political science begins and ends with the State." Who said this?
- (a) Aristotle ()
 - (b) J. W. Garner ()
 - (c) Harold Laski ()
 - (d) Plato ()
3. Which one of the following is not a feature of the social contract theory propounded by Thomas Hobbes?
- (a) Sovereignty was inalienable and indivisible ()
 - (b) The sovereign was a party to the contract ()
 - (c) Law is command of the sovereign ()
 - (d) Although the sovereign derived his authority from the people, he was under no obligation to them ()
4. The concept of natural rights basically implies that
- (a) they are the products of nature conceived as nature of physical forces ()
 - (b) they existed in the state of nature and they did not exist in civil society ()
 - (c) they are derived from the state of nature ()
 - (d) they are co-extensive with the natural characteristics of an individual ()

5. The essence of liberty is that
- (a) freedom is self-realisation ()
 - (b) freedom is the fulfilment of individual's desire ()
 - (c) freedom is the absence of restraint ()
 - (d) freedom is the ability to do whatever one wants ()
6. John Rawls describes justice as
- (a) entitlement ()
 - (b) equality ()
 - (c) fairness ()
 - (d) welfare ()
7. Which one of the following is not a source of law?
- (a) Religion ()
 - (b) Political writings ()
 - (c) Judicial decisions ()
 - (d) Scientific commentaries ()

8. Which one of the following is not a feature of the monistic theory of sovereignty?
- (a) Law is the command of the sovereign ()
 - (b) Sovereignty is absolute ()
 - (c) Sovereignty is indivisible ()
 - (d) The power of the sovereign is legally limited ()
9. Who among the following is an important advocate of the elitist theory of democracy?
- (a) Joseph Schumpeter ()
 - (b) C. P. Macpherson ()
 - (c) Harold Laski ()
 - (d) Robert Dahl ()
10. The idea of protective discrimination is associated with
- (a) notion of liberty ()
 - (b) notion of justice ()
 - (c) notion of equality ()
 - (d) notion of right ()

(5)

B. Write short notes on the following : $5 \times 2 = 10$

1. Negative Liberty

2. Direct Democracy

C. Indicate *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. The social contract theory is based on historical facts.

(T / F)

2. De facto sovereign power is a sovereign power established and recognized by law.

(T / F)

3. The idea of social justice essentially seeks to achieve socio-economic equality.

(T / F)

4. The legal theory of rights is based on the basic argument that rights are the claims recognized by the State.

(T / F)

5. According to Marxist view, true democracy is attainable even in a society which remains divided into dominant and sub-ordinate classes.

(T / F)
