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(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Honours)

Paper No. : POL-102

(Indian Political Thinkers)

Full Marks : 70
Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

The questions are of equal value

1. Discuss the various types of administration referred by Manu in *Manusmriti*

Or

Examine Kautilya's views on the importance of diplomacy in the success of Statecraft.

2. Discuss Gandhiji's most outstanding contribution to modern Indian political thought.

Or

Explain Nehru's ideas on Foreign Policy of India.

3. Critically examine V. D. Savarkar's theory of Hindutva.

Or

Examine the political ideas of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

4. Analyse B. R. Ambedkar's role as a 'champion of untouchables' in India.

Or

Examine the concept of Organized Democracy of M. N. Roy.

5. Analyse Jai Prakash Narayan's new democratic setup as a critique of Indian democracy.

Or

Analyse Vinoba Bhave's phrase 'the revolution of law' as a method of change.

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2018

(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-101

[Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts (A)]

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. (a) Discuss the nature and scope of Political Theory. 9

Or

- (b) What is Political Theory? Examine the significance of Political Theory. 3+6=9

2. (a) Define State. Examine the various elements of State. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Discuss the Divine Origin theory of the Origin of State. 9

3. (a) Define Liberty. Explain briefly the various kinds of Liberty. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Define Rights. Distinguish between Natural Rights and Legal Rights. 2+7=9

4. (a) What is Law? Explain the sources of Law. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Discuss Rawls' theory of Justice.

5. (a) Define democracy. Discuss the types of democracy. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Discuss the elitist theory of democracy.

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2018

(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

SECTION—A

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

1. Who among the following is considered as the First Political Scientist?

(a) Plato ()

(b) Aristotle ()

(c) Sabine ()

(d) Garner ()

(2)

2. Natural Liberty is generally identified with
- (a) limited freedom ()
 - (b) restricted freedom ()
 - (c) unlimited and unrestricted freedom ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
3. Who wrote the book, *A Theory of Justice*?
- (a) John Rawls ()
 - (b) Michael Sandals ()
 - (c) Thomas Hobbes ()
 - (d) J. S. Mill ()
4. The origin of democracy can be traced to
- (a) ancient India ()
 - (b) feudalism ()
 - (c) ancient Greek City-States ()
 - (d) Medieval Age ()

(3)

5. Which theory of the Origin of State advocates that people have no rights to Political Resistance?
- (a) Force theory ()
 - (b) Divine theory ()
 - (c) Evolutionary theory ()
 - (d) Marxist theory ()
6. The French Revolution slogan stated
- (a) Equality ()
 - (b) Liberty ()
 - (c) Fraternity ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
7. Popular sovereign resides in the
- (a) people ()
 - (b) government ()
 - (c) state ()
 - (d) None of the above ()

8. Who is considered the champion of direct democracy?

(a) Laski ()

(b) Rousseau ()

(c) Dicey ()

(d) Abraham Lincoln ()

9. Which one of the following is a source of law?

(a) Religion ()

(b) Custom ()

(c) Adjudication ()

(d) All of the above ()

10. The principle 'greatest happiness of the greatest number' is associated with

(a) Idealism ()

(b) Utilitarianism ()

(c) Marxism ()

(d) Liberalism ()

SECTION—B

B. Write notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. Protective Discrimination

2. Difference between de facto and de jure sovereignty

(7)

SECTION—C

- C. State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. Garner said, "Politics begins and ends with the State."

(T / F)

2. Evolutionary theory is considered as one of the most reliable and detailed account on the Origin of the State.

(T / F)

3. Positive Liberty means absence of coercion.

(T / F)

4. Plato gave the notion of Distributive Justice.

(T / F)

5. Liberal democracy is a phrase often used to describe Western democratic political system.

(T / F)
