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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 figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Discuss the concept of kingship according to
Manu. Briefly explain the functions of the
King. 5+9=14

Or

Discuss the concept of State according to
Kautilya. Briefly explain the elements of
State according to Kautilya. 5+9=14

2. What do you understand by Satyagraha?
Discuss the various forms of Satyagraha. 5+9=14

Or

Discuss Nehru's view on democracy. 14

3. Assess V. D. Savarkar's role for the rise of modern Hindu nationalism. 14

Or

Critically examine the contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan towards Indian Freedom Struggle. 14

4. Discuss the political ideas of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. 14

Or

Critically examine M. N. Roy's concept of radical humanism. 14

5. Discuss J. P. Narayan's understanding of Sarvodaya as a 'panacea of all ills'. 14

Or

Discuss the political ideas of Acharya Vinoba Bhave. 14

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(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) Define political theory. Discuss its scope. 3+6=9

Or

- (b) Explain the empirical and normative approaches to the study of political theory. 4½+4½=9

2. (a) What is State? Discuss the elements of State. 3+6=9

Or

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

3. (a) Define Equality. Discuss its types. 3+6=9

Or

- (b) Define Rights. Critically explain the theory of Natural Rights. 3+6=9

4. (a) Define Justice. Discuss the various dimensions of Justice. 3+6=9

Or

- (b) Critically discuss Austin's theory of sovereignty. 9

5. (a) Define democracy. What are the conditions necessary for the success of democracy? 3+6=9

Or

- (b) Discuss the pluralist theory of democracy. 9

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(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-101

[Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts (A)]

(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. Broadly speaking, political theory is concerned with three types of statements : Empirical statement, Logical statement and

- (a) Historical statement ()
- (b) Philosophical statement ()
- (c) Evaluative statement ()
- (d) Retrospective statement ()

2. According to Aristotle
- (a) state is a divine institution ()
 - (b) state is an artificial institution ()
 - (c) state is a creation of force ()
 - (d) state is a natural institution ()
3. "Historically speaking, there is not the slightest difficulty in proving that all political communities of the modern type owe their existence to successful warfare." This statement supports which of the following theories of the Origin of State?
- (a) The Evolutionary theory ()
 - (b) The Social Contract theory ()
 - (c) The Divine Origin theory ()
 - (d) The Force theory ()
4. Which one of the following is the most acceptable theory of the Origin of State?
- (a) Social Contract theory ()
 - (b) Divine Origin theory ()
 - (c) Force theory ()
 - (d) Historical theory ()

5. Who wrote the treatise *On Liberty*?

(a) T. H. Green ()

(b) Laski ()

(c) J. S. Mill ()

(d) MacIver ()

6. The view that there is close relationship between Justice and Equality is attributed to

(a) Individualists ()

(b) Socialists ()

(c) Idealists ()

(d) Anarchists ()

7. Who said, "Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general, to be himself at his best"?

(a) Hobbes ()

(b) Laski ()

(c) Aristotle ()

(d) Rousseau ()

8. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Absolute equality is impossible ()
 - (b) Absolute equality is possible only under democracy ()
 - (c) Absolute equality is possible only under dictatorship ()
 - (d) Absolute equality is possible only in advanced countries ()
9. Rawls principle of distributive justice is based on the notion of
- (a) merit ()
 - (b) difference principle ()
 - (c) equality ()
 - (d) entitlement ()
10. In a representative democracy
- (a) the political sovereign is chosen by the legal sovereign ()
 - (b) the legal sovereign is chosen by the political sovereign ()
 - (c) there is perfect coincidence of the legal and the political sovereigns ()
 - (d) there is no legal sovereign but only a political sovereign ()

SECTION—B

B. Write short notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. Divine origin theory of the origin of state

2. Difference between positive and negative liberty

SECTION—C

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

1. Sabine defines the broad meaning of political theory “as anything about politics or relevant to politics”.

(T / F)

2. Thomas Hobbes deals with dual contracts—Social and Governmental.

(T / F)

3. Public and private law when combined together constitute administrative law.

(T / F)

4. Right to education is a civil right.

(T / F)

5. Liberal-democratic rule co-exists with capitalist economic order.

(T / F)

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