

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

*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

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**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Paper No. : POL-101

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( 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 ( )

B. Write short notes on the following :

5×2=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 )

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