

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. 9

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

Or

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

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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. 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 ()

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 sovereignty 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

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said, "Protective Discrimination is the only way to give equality to the backward classes."

2. Evolutionary theory is considered as one of the most scientific and detailed explanation of the origin of the State.

3. Positive liberty means ownership of resources.

4. It is the right of the individual to have a share in the national income.

5. Liberal democracy is a system of government in which the Western liberal-democratic principles are followed.

2. Difference between de facto and de jure sovereignty

Q. Write notes on the following:

1. Difference between de facto and de jure sovereignty

(a) De facto

(b) De jure

2. Difference between de facto and de jure sovereignty

(a) De facto

(b) De jure

3. Difference between de facto and de jure sovereignty

(a) De facto

(b) De jure

4. Difference between de facto and de jure sovereignty

(a) De facto

(b) De jure

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)
