

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

L9/11a

(Turn Over)

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 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 ()

(5)

SECTION—B

B. Write notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. Protective Discrimination

2. Difference between de facto and de jure sovereignty

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)
