

2023

(FYUGP)

(3rd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Minor)

Paper Code : POL/H/M-3

(Classical Political Philosophy)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. According to Plato, the population of an ideal State should be

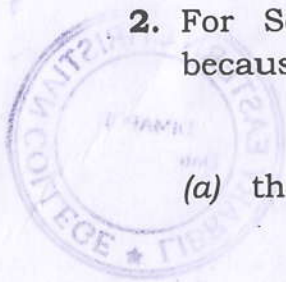
(a) 5040 ()

(b) 5400 ()

(c) 50040 ()

(d) None of the above ()





2. For Socrates, an unexamined life is a tragedy because its results in grievous harm to

- (a) the State ()
- (b) the Justice System ()
- (c) the Body ()
- (d) the Soul ()

3. Who is regarded as the master of Modern Political Science?

- (a) Thomas Hobbes ()
- (b) Machiavelli ()
- (c) Aristotle ()
- (d) John Locke ()

4. According to Aristotle, happiness is

- (a) a state of mind ()
- (b) activity of the Soul with virtue ()
- (c) a feeling of sensation ()
- (d) craft ()

5. Whom did Machiavelli blamed for the moral degradation of Italy?

- (a) The Prince ()
- (b) The Church ()
- (c) The Aristocracy ()
- (d) Corrupt People ()

6. Which among the following is the main political works of Machiavelli?

- (a) *The Prince* ()
- (b) *Discourses* ()
- (c) *Leviathan* ()
- (d) *The Pity Art of War* ()

7. By 'Animal Motion', Hobbes mean

- (a) involuntary operations such as heart-beat ()
- (b) instinctive behavior such as nursing young ()
- (c) irrational behavior ()
- (d) all voluntary behaviors ()

8. According to Hobbes, without the common power to keep them in awe humans would exist in which state of life?

- (a) Peace and harmony ()
- (b) Mutual indifference ()
- (c) Cautious mistrust ()
- (d) War of every man against every man ()

9. The term 'State of Nature' refers to

- (a) life in the wild ()
- (b) animals—their hierarchy, social structure ()
- (c) hiking where very few people live ()
- (d) a situation where there are no government of laws ()

10. Locke lay down that State is

- (a) an end in itself ()
- (b) means to an end ()
- (c) unavoidable evil ()
- (d) None of the above ()

11. According to Locke, the worst form of Govt. is

- (a) monarchy ()
- (b) aristocracy ()
- (c) democracy ()
- (d) None of the above ()

12. Thomas Hobbes was widely believed to be

- (a) extremist ()
- (b) atheist ()
- (c) enlightened thinker ()
- (d) None of the above ()

13. According to Machiavelli, how should the ideal king be?

- (a) Unethical ()
- (b) Traitor ()
- (c) Polymorphous ()
- (d) Dishonest ()

14. What did Aristotle termed metaphysics?

(a) Cosmology ()

(b) First philosophy ()

(c) Psychology ()

(d) Geology ()

15. Who was a student of Socrates?

(a) Aristotle ()

(b) Plato ()

(c) Hobbes ()

(d) Machiavelli ()

(8)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer the following questions in short : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Who said, "Virtue is knowledge"? Why?

Or

Why did Plato prefer a Philosopher King?

(9)

2. Explain in brief Aristotle's view on citizenship.

Or

Explain in brief Aristotle's view on virtue.

(10)

3. What was the religion Machiavelli believed in?

Or

What do you understand by republicanism?

(11)

4. Briefly explain Hobbes' view of man in society.

Or

What is the number of natural law according to Hobbes?

(12)

5. What is Locke's first law of nature?

Or

Explain Locke's idea of property.



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Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Discuss the contribution of Socrates in the development of Greek political thought.

Or

Explain and examine Plato's view on justice.

2. Estimate Aristotle's contribution to political thought.

Or

Write short notes on Aristotle's distributive justice and corrective justice.

3. Discuss Machiavelli's views about human nature as depicted in the Prince.

Or

Explain Machiavelli's views regarding the relationship between Ethics and Politics.

4. The Leviathan is the first democratic attack on democracy. Comment.

Or

Give an estimate of the importance of Hobbes in the history of political thought.

5. Critically discuss the social contract theory of John Locke.

Or

Discuss the ideas of Locke on Natural Law and Natural Rights.
