

2 0 2 1

(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)

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions***

- 1. (a) Define Political Theory. Explain the
scope of Political Theory. 2+7=9**

Or

- (b) Explain the empirical and normative
approaches to the study of Political
Theory.**

9

(2)

2. (a) What is a State? Discuss the physical and political elements of State. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Explain the social contract theory of the origin of the State. 9

3. (a) Explain Laski's theory of Rights. 9

Or

- (b) Discuss the various types of equality. 9

4. (a) What is law? Explain the sources of law. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Discuss Austin's theory of Sovereignty. 9

5. (a) Compare and contrast Direct democracy and Indirect democracy. 9

Or

- (b) Discuss the Marxist theory of Democracy. 9

★★★

2021

(1st Semester)

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. The word 'Theory' is derived from the Greek word

(a) Polis ()

(b) Theoria ()

(c) Natus ()

(d) None of the above ()

2. "Political Theory is 'anything about politics or relevant to politics'." Who said this?

(a) Locke ()

(b) Laski ()

(c) Green ()

(d) Sabine ()

3. Which of the following is the oldest theory of the origin of the State?

(a) Social Contract Theory ()

(b) Evolutionary Theory ()

(c) Force Theory ()

(d) Divine Theory ()

4. Civil and political equality is meaningless without

(a) social equality ()

(b) economic equality ()

(c) natural equality ()

(d) All of the above ()

5. The sanction behind moral right is
- (a) the judiciary ()
 - (b) the Parliament ()
 - (c) the ethical sense of the community ()
 - (d) the Constitution ()
6. Legal concept of sovereignty is associated with
- (a) Holland ()
 - (b) Montesquieu ()
 - (c) Austin ()
 - (d) Blackstone ()
7. Rawls' principle of distributive justice is based on the notion of
- (a) merit ()
 - (b) different principles ()
 - (c) equality ()
 - (d) entitlement ()

8. Which of the following is not a feature of the monistic theory of sovereignty?
- (a) Law is the command of sovereignty ()
 - (b) Sovereignty is indivisible ()
 - (c) The power of the sovereign is legally limited ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
9. Which of the following is the principle of liberal democracy?
- (a) Principle of majority ()
 - (b) Government by consent ()
 - (c) Existence of multiparty system ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
10. Which theory of democracy supports dictatorship of the Proletariat?
- (a) Liberal Theory ()
 - (b) Idealist Theory ()
 - (c) Elitist Theory ()
 - (d) Marxist Theory ()

SECTION—B

B. Write short notes on the following : $5 \times 2 = 10$

1. Difference between Positive and Negative liberty

The aim of social justice essentially seeks to achieve economic equality.

(T / F)

Right to Vote is a moral right.

(T / F)

Religion is the largest source of law.

(T / F)

Plato is considered as the first political scientist.

(T / F)

Greek words 'Kratos' means 'people', 'Demos' means 'rule'.

(T / F)

2. Elitist theory of Democracy

5-2-10

1. Difference between Positive and Negative liberty

(a) Positive liberty

(b) Negative liberty

(c) Liberty

(d) None of the above

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of democracy?

(a) Principle of majority

(b) Government by consent

(c) Existence of multi-party system

(d) All of the above

10. Which theory of democracy supports dictatorship of the Proletariat?

(a) Liberal Theory

(b) Idealist Theory

(c) Marxist Theory

(d) None of the above

SECTION—C

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

1. The idea of social justice essentially seeks to achieve socio-economic equality.

(T / F)

2. Right to Vote is a moral right.

(T / F)

3. Religion is the largest source of law.

(T / F)

4. Plato is considered as the first political scientist.

(T / F)

5. Greek words 'Kratos' means 'people', 'Demos' means 'rule'.

(T / F)

★★★