2021

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper: Pol-201

[Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts (B)]

Pass Marks: 45% Full Marks: 70

Time: 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. (a) What do you understand by classical liberalism? Discuss the circumstances leading to the development of liberalism.

3+6=9

Or

Define socialism. Distinguish between evolutionary and revolutionary socialism. 3+6=9 2. (a) Define power. Discuss the different forms of power. 3+6=9

Or

- What do you understand by legitimate authority? Discuss the various types of authority according to Max Weber. 4+5=9
- What is revolution? Discuss the various causes of revolution. 3+6=9

Or

- Critically analyze the theories unlimited political obligation. 9
- Define nationalism. Discuss the merits and demerits of nationalism. 3+6=9

Or

What do vou understand imperialism? Discuss the factors leading to the growth of imperialism.

3+6=9

Define globalization. Briefly discuss the various dimensions of globalization. 3+6=9

Or

What are the agents of globalization? Critically examine the role of the agents of globalization. 2+7=9

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12-21—PDF**/224a** Ba/Pol-201

12-21/224a (Turn Over)

2021

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper: Pol-201

[Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts (B)]

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks: 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- **1.** Choose and write the correct answer from the options provided : $1 \times 10 = 10$
 - (a) Karl Marx borrowed from Hegel
 - (i) the concept of Dialectical Materialism
 - (ii) the concept of Historical Materialism
 - (iii) the theory of Surplus Value
 - (iv) the theory of Alienation
 - (b) Which of the following best describes legitimacy?
 - (i) Legitimacy transforms naked power into rightful authority
 - (ii) De facto power is always legitimate
 - (iii) The ability of the government to govern on behalf of the people
 - (iv) Obedience irrespective of consent

- (c) Who of the following is not a Marxist philosopher?
 - (i) Rosa Luxemburg
 - (ii) Adam Smith
 - (iii) Vladimir Lenin
 - (iv) Friedrich Engels
- (d) The book, Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism was written by
 - (i) Kwame Nkrumah
 - (ii) Noam Chomsky
 - (iii) Vladimir Lenin
 - (iv) Karl Marx
- (e) According to John Locke, people have right to resist the State if the State fails to uphold
 - (i) the general will
 - (ii) people's right to life, liberty and equality
 - (iii) people's right to life, liberty and property
 - (iv) People have no right to resist the authority of the State whatsoever
- (f) "Revolution is the indispensable midwife of social change." This statement is attributed to
 - (i) Mao Zedong
 - (ii) Vladimir Lenin
 - (iii) Karl Marx
 - (iv) Thomas Hobbes

- (g) The word Nation is derived from old French word 'Nacion', which means
 - (i) family
 - (ii) bloodline
 - (iii) kinship
 - (iv) birth
- (h) Who of the following is credited for coining the term 'globalization'?
 - (i) Marshal McLuhan
 - (ii) Theodore Levitt
 - (iii) Pascal Lamy
 - (iv) World Trade Organization
- (i) Which of the following is not true with regard to modern liberalism?
 - (i) Sympathetic attitude towards State intervention
 - (ii) Non-interference of State in individual's freedom
 - (iii) Liberty is enjoyed in a free and open society
 - (iv) Principle of Welfare State
- (j) According to Marx, power in the society is exercised by
 - (i) the owner of the sources of production
 - (ii) the proletariat
 - (iii) the majority
 - (iv) the workers

- **2.** Write short notes on the following: $5\times2=10$
 - (a) The doctrine of Class Struggle
 - (b) Characteristics of Nation
- **3.** State whether the following statements are True or False: $1 \times 5 = 5$
 - (a) Marxism as a codified body of thought came into existence only after Marx's death.
 - (b) Globalization has led to the decline of Nation-State system.
 - (c) Common culture constitutes the most important element of Nation.
 - (d) Resistance is legitimate if only it has majority mobilization.
 - (e) Liberals advocated for a non-violent revolution.
