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(NEP—2020)

(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE (MAJOR)

(Political Theory)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The term 'polis' is derived from the Greek word which means

- (a) police ()
- (b) State ()
- (c) city ()
- (d) city-State ()

2. The primary concern of the classical political theory is

- (a) to search for the perfect political order ()
- (b) the development of concepts ()
- (c) scientificism ()
- (d) behaviouralism ()

- 3.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of sovereignty?
- (a) Plurality ()
 - (b) Inalienability ()
 - (c) Absoluteness ()
 - (d) Permanence ()
- 4.** Who among the following is not associated with the social contract theory?
- (a) Jean-Jacques Rousseau ()
 - (b) Thomas Hobbes ()
 - (c) John Locke ()
 - (d) Jeremy Bentham ()
- 5.** *Two Concepts of Liberty* was an essay written by
- (a) Karl Marx ()
 - (b) Isaiah Berlin ()
 - (c) Immanuel Kant ()
 - (d) G. D. H. Cole ()
- 6.** Negative equality means the
- (a) equal opportunities for all ()
 - (b) special privileges for the armed forces ()
 - (c) absence of special privileges ()
 - (d) absence of equality in society ()
- 7.** The origin of democracy can be traced back to
- (a) feudalism ()
 - (b) the French Revolution ()
 - (c) the Industrial Revolution ()
 - (d) the ancient Greek city-States ()

8. Who among the following is associated with the distributive notion of justice?
- (a) Robert K. Merton ()
 - (b) Graham Wallas ()
 - (c) John Rawls ()
 - (d) David Easton ()
9. Which of the following approaches focuses on individual and group behaviour?
- (a) Traditional approach ()
 - (b) Marxist approach ()
 - (c) Behavioural approach ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
10. Which of the following does not constitute a direct democratic device?
- (a) Referendum ()
 - (b) Social democracy ()
 - (c) Landsgemeinde ()
 - (d) Plebiscite ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer *five* of the following questions, selecting at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Mention three significances of political theory.
2. Write three features of behavioural approach.

UNIT—II

3. Briefly explain the elements of State.
4. What is the theory of divine origin of the State?

UNIT—III

5. Briefly explain the meaning of equality.
6. What is positive liberty?

UNIT—IV

7. Mention three kinds of justice.
8. What do you understand by the term 'democracy'?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* questions, selecting at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Write the meaning and scope of political theory.
2. Explain Marxist approach to the study of political theory.

UNIT—II

3. Discuss the social contract theory of the origin of State.
4. Explain the monistic theory of sovereignty.

UNIT—III

5. Discuss the relationship between liberty and equality.
6. Discuss the meaning and kinds of rights.

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss the meaning and kinds of Justice.
8. Examine the elitist theory of democracy.

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