

Ba/Pol-101

2015

(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-101

(Political Theory : Ideas and Concept)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

The questions are of equal value

1. Explain the meaning and nature of political theory.

Or

Discuss the scope of political theory.

2. Give a critical estimate of the Divine Origin Theory of the State.

Or

“The State in the last analysis is an embodiment of force.” How far is it correct to say that the origin of the State lies in force?

L16—8500/11a

(Turn Over)

(2)

3. What is meant by Liberty? What are the safeguards of liberty?

Or

"In politics, Rights and Duties are correlative concepts." Discuss.

4. Define Law. Indicate the relation between Law and Liberty.

Or

Define Justice. Write an analytical note on the different kinds of justice.

5. Define Democracy. Discuss the main features of Liberal Democracy.

Or

Discuss the strength and weakness of Democracy as a form of government.

2015

(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-101

(Political Theory : Ideas and Concept)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

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. The Social Contract Theory holds that
- (a) Man is a social animal and cannot live outside the society ()
 - (b) State is the result of slow process of evolution ()
 - (c) State was created through a contract concluded in the 14th century ()
 - (d) State was created as a result of contract concluded by people in pre-civil society ()
3. "If sovereignty is not absolute, no state exists." Who said this?
- (a) Jean Bodin ()
 - (b) John Austin ()
 - (c) Thomas Hobbes ()
 - (d) John Locke ()
4. Civil Rights of citizens imply
- (a) the rights which a man inherits from nature at the time of his birth ()
 - (b) the rights which are an essential condition of a civilized life ()
 - (c) the rights which have helped in the development of civilization ()
 - (d) None of the above ()

5. Liberty in negative sense means

- (a) liberty granted by laws of the land ()
- (b) right to do what is acceptable to majority of the people in society ()
- (c) right to do whatever one likes to do ()
- (d) imposition of maximum restraints ()

6. 'Justice according to law and law according to justice' is

- (a) political justice ()
- (b) social justice ()
- (c) economic justice ()
- (d) legal justice ()

7. Civil and political equality is meaningless without

- (a) social equality ()
- (b) economic equality ()
- (c) natural equality ()
- (d) All of the above ()

8. Municipal law is also known as

- (a) international law ()
- (b) ordinary law ()
- (c) national law ()
- (d) public law ()

9. The exponents of elitist theory

- (a) believe in equality between the rulers and the ruled ()
- (b) do not believe in equality between the rulers and the ruled ()
- (c) Both (a) and (b) ()
- (d) None of the above ()

10. Modern democracy is known as

- (a) limited democracy ()
- (b) representative democracy ()
- (c) socialist democracy ()
- (d) people's democracy ()

B. Write short notes on the following :

5×2=10

1. General Will of Rousseau

2. Difference between De Facto sovereignty and De Jure sovereignty

C. Indicate *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. Sovereignty is derived from the Latin word 'Superanus'.

(T / F)

2. According to Locke, people in the State of Nature had both rights and duties.

(T / F)

3. Right to Equality is a Civil Right.

(T / F)

4. The evolutionary theory believes that the State was created by means of revolution.

(T / F)

5. Constitutional law is a kind of international law.

(T / F)
