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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. Political theory is a branch of

- (a) political philosophy ()
- (b) political science ()
- (c) political sociology ()
- (d) public policy ()

2. The features of post-behaviouralism are based on

- (a) facts and value ()
- (b) normative and philosophical ()
- (c) empirical and quantitative only ()
- (d) None of the above ()

3. Marxist approach to the study of political theory emphasizes against
- (a) feudalism ()
 - (b) capitalism ()
 - (c) democracy ()
 - (d) classical theory ()
4. The term 'sovereignty' is derived from the Latin word
- (a) superanus ()
 - (b) super ()
 - (c) suspect ()
 - (d) supernatural ()
5. Austin's theory of sovereignty is also known as
- (a) political ()
 - (b) liberal ()
 - (c) economic ()
 - (d) monistic ()
6. According to Laski, 'political liberty' means
- (a) the power to be active in the affairs of the State ()
 - (b) the rights of an individual in the society ()
 - (c) freedom from wants ()
 - (d) the power to be active for the individual liberty ()
7. Economic equality stands for equitable distribution of
- (a) property and privileges in the society ()
 - (b) salary and leaves to the workers ()
 - (c) wealth and resources in the society ()
 - (d) land to the family members ()

8. The right to participate in the political process without any discrimination is referred as

- (a) economic rights ()
- (b) civil rights ()
- (c) political rights ()
- (d) natural rights ()

9. 'Justice as fairness' is associated with

- (a) Charles Taylor ()
- (b) John Rawls ()
- (c) T. H. Green ()
- (d) Plato ()

10. In popular democracy, the ultimate authority rests with the

- (a) People ()
- (b) Council of Ministers ()
- (c) President ()
- (d) Court ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

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

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Explain briefly the scope of political theory.
2. Write briefly about the post-behavioural approach to the study of political theory.

UNIT—II

3. Explain in brief Thomas Hobbes' idea of the State of Nature.
4. What do you mean by *De jure* and *De facto* sovereignty?

UNIT—III

5. Write briefly the three kinds of equality.
6. Write briefly the three kinds of rights.

UNIT—IV

7. Explain in brief Rawls' theory of justice.
8. What is direct democracy?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the meaning and significance of political theory.
2. Explain the behavioural approach to the study of political theory.

UNIT—II

3. Discuss the Marxist theory of the origin of the State.
4. Discuss the pluralist view of sovereignty.

UNIT—III

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

UNIT—IV

7. Describe the meaning and different kinds of justice.
8. Examine the Marxist theory of democracy.
