

MA POLITICAL SCIENCE
First Semester
POLITICAL THEORY
(MPS - 101)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. What is power? What is the relation between power and authority? Discuss various sources of power. (2+2+6=10)
2. What is state? Discuss the origin and development of state. (2+8=10)
3. What do you mean by sovereignty? Discuss the Laski's pluralism in the context of Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty. (2+8=10)
4. What is political theory? Briefly discuss decline of political theory. (2+8=10)
5. Enumerate the concept of Rights. What are the different forms of Rights?
Briefly explain Human Rights. (2+3+5=10)
6. Define Justice. List the essential elements and cardinal forms of Justice. Discuss Johan Rawl's theory of Justice. (2+4+4=10)
7. Define Democracy. Mention different dimensions of Democracy. According to your own perspective state the essential conditions for successful democracy in modern society. (2+3+5=10)
8. Critically examine the modern theory of Democracy. (10)

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(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×10=10

1. The concept of Minimal State refers to
(a) Liberal Perspective of State (b) Marxian Perspective of State
(c) Gandhian Perspective of State (d) None of the above
2. The indivisibility of sovereignty is advocated by
(a) Pluralistic theory of sovereignty (b) Monistic theory of sovereignty
(c) All of the above (d) None of the above
3. Authority means
(a) Power (b) Legitimacy
(c) Legitimate power (d) None of the above
4. Normative theory is
(a) Value-laden (b) Value Free
(c) Both value laden and value free (d) None of the above
5. David Easton launched his Post-Behavioural revolution to convert Political Science from
(a) 'Pure science' to 'applied science'
(b) 'Applied science to pure science'
(c) Social Science to pure science
(d) None of the above
6. According to Marxist theory, the dictatorship of proletariat is
(a) The rule of minority against majority.
(b) Rule of haves over have notes.
(c) The rule of a few.
(d) Socialist democracy.
7. Referendum is a
(a) Negative device of legislation (b) Positive device
(c) Legislative device (d) Device of delegated Legislation
8. Social justice demands
(a) Legal and Political Equality.
(b) Economic equality and full employment.
(c) Absence of discrimination and presence of equal opportunities.
(d) Equal Rights and Freedom.

9. Liberty is the eager maintenance of the system of
(a) Privileges (b) Rights
(c) Freedom (d) Opportunity

10. Equality means
(a) Absolute Equality of all (b) Uniform reward for all
(c) Absence of the class of rich (d) Equal rights and freedom

II. Fill in the blanks:

1×5=5

- (a) Right based on the conscience of the community are known as.....
- (b) "Liberty and Equality are opposed to each"advocated this view.
- (c) The Human Rights Commission was constituted in..... and the Universal
2 Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on.....
- (d) The term Justice is derived from the word..... means.....
- (e) Liberty as absence of all restraints is..... Liberty.

III. Answer the following questions:

1×5=5

- (a) Write one difference between normative theory and empirical theory.
- (b) Write one characteristic of legitimacy.
- (c) "Globalization threatens the state's sovereignty". Put one argument in support of this statement.
- (d) "Division of sovereignty creates anarchy in society". Put one argument in support of this statement.
- (e) Mention one example of titular sovereignty.
