

MA POLITICAL SCIENCE
SECOND SEMESTER
WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT
MPS - 201

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

(PART-A : Objective)

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. *The Republic* concerns the search for which of the following?
 - a. Justice
 - b. Wisdom
 - c. Salvation
 - d. Happiness
2. Greek scientist and philosopher 'Aristotle' was born in
 - a. 382 BC
 - b. 384 BC
 - c. 386 BC
 - d. 380 BC
3. Machiavelli would argue that for the Prince lying is
 - a. Always wrong
 - b. Sometimes necessary
 - c. Always good
 - d. Never expedient
4. Hobbes defines injustice as:
 - a. Taking more than one's share of a good
 - b. Failure to perform one's covenant
 - c. Treating another person as a mere means
 - d. Violating a law of nature
5. According to Locke, the legislative power is limited by_____.
 - a. The impartial rule of established laws
 - b. Different rules for rich and poor
 - c. Laws established for the good of the state
 - d. A monarch
6. Mill defines "utility" as:
 - a. Usefulness for some craft
 - b. Usefulness to society
 - c. It promotes the interests of all and does not harm anyone
 - d. Pleasure and the absence of pain

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss the concept of Education as argued by Plato. 10
2. What is Plato's theory of Justice? Critically analyze. 3+7=10
3. Compare the idea of social contract theory propounded by Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. 10
4. Why Machiavelli is known as modern political thinker? 10
5. Write a note on St. Thomas Aquinas contributions to western political thought. 10
6. What is Utilitarianism? How did Bentham explain the concept of Utilitarianism? 3+7=10
7. Explain the concept of liberty as argued by J. S. Mill. 10
8. What is Utopian Socialism? Discuss the concept considering two Utopian Socialists. 3+7=10

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7. "Utopian Socialists" were motivated by:
 a. The need to protect the interests of investors
 b. Animosity toward Communist theories
 c. The abysmal working conditions in industrializing Europe
 d. The stirring call to action by Robert Peel
8. Machiavelli insists that the Prince should "do his utmost to escape":
 a. From a bad state
 b. Harm
 c. Hatred
 d. Power
9. According to Bentham, the principle of utility is appropriately applied to:
 a. Individuals
 b. Governments
 c. Both a and b
 d. Neither a nor b
10. Mill understood liberty in primarily _____ terms.
 a. Neutral
 b. Discursive
 c. Positive
 d. Negative
11. 'On free choice of the will' was written by:
 a. St Augustine
 b. St Basil
 c. St Thomas Aquinas
 d. None of the above
12. The social contract is
 a. An agreement among people to share certain interests and make certain compromises for the good of them all
 b. Mainly an agreement of equally selfless and unselfish persons not to commit theft or murder
 c. A choice to serve the public interest at the expense of a small number of individuals
 d. The only popular political theory
13. Bentham claims that actions are right or wrong in virtue of:
 a. The motives behind them
 b. Their consequences
 c. Both a and b
 d. Neither a nor b
14. Liberalism focuses on
 a. Class
 b. The individual
 c. Society
 d. Discourse
15. For Rousseau, the first model of political society was based on the most ancient of all societies, which is _____.
 a. The family
 b. The clan
 c. The village
 d. A circle of friends
16. Who said that Monarchy is the best form of Government because it promotes unity?
 a. St Augustine
 b. St Thomas Aquinas
 c. St Linus
 d. None of the above
17. Niccolo Machiavelli can be classified as a
 a. Liberal philosopher
 b. Post-modern political philosopher
 c. Modern political philosopher
 d. Classical political philosopher
18. Hegel believes that _____.
 a. There is the possibility of a better future
 b. There is continual, rational progress toward a better future
 c. The future is secured now, it just has not played out
 d. The future is largely the same as the past and the present
19. Which political philosopher took the radical turn of locating authority in the consent of the governed?
 a. Marx
 b. Kant
 c. Hobbes
 d. Locke
20. Marx divided society into those who _____.
 a. Lease property, and those who sell it
 b. Own property, and those who do not
 c. Want property, and those who buy it
 d. Sell property, and those who buy it