

**BA ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE [POL. SCIENCE]
SECOND SEMESTER
POLITICAL THEORY
BAAG - 221**

(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. Who is the author of "A History of Political Theory"?
a. Karl Popper
b. Sabine
c. Mill
d. Locke
2. Which is known as the birth place of democracy?
a. Athens
b. America
c. India
d. Switzerland
3. Who described historical approach as 'historicism'?
a. Bentham
b. Hegel
c. Popper
d. Marx
4. Direct democracy is now practice in
a. Cantons of Switzerland
b. States of India
c. States of America
d. England
5. The term 'state' is derived from which language?
a. Latin
b. Greek
c. English
d. None of it
6. 'On Liberty' is written by
a. J.S. Mill
b. A.B. Hall
c. Austin
d. Bryce
7. The word democracy means
a. Power of the government
b. Power of the representatives
c. Power of the people
d. Power of the executive
8. Negative liberty implies that,
a. freedom should be unlimited
b. freedom should be restricted
c. freedom from wants
d. freedom to rule
9. Who among the advocate of negative theory of liberty?
a. Kant
b. Marx
c. Sidgwick
d. Montesquieu
10. Who said "knowledge is Power"?
a. Morgenthau
b. Foucault
c. Lasswell
d. Easton

11. The main functions of the state. According to the Pluralists is to
 - a. Regulate production and distribution of essential goods
 - b. Harmonise the rights and activities of various groups and association
 - c. Promote general welfare of its citizens
 - d. Provide social security
12. Theorists who believe that "state is an association of associations" are best described as
 - a. Pluralists
 - b. Federalists
 - c. Socialists
 - d. Anarchists
13. Which view is observed 'the state is a necessary evil'?
 - a. Idealistic view
 - b. Individualistic view
 - c. Fascist view
 - d. Pluralistic view
14. Who used to say "I am the state"?
 - a. Louis IXV
 - b. Machiavelli
 - c. John Austin
 - d. MacIver
15. Who among the following was an advocate of behaviouralism and post-behaviouralism?
 - a. Leo Strauss
 - b. David Easton
 - c. George Catlin
 - d. Charles Merriam
16. One of the following is an advocate of historical approach.
 - a. Coleman
 - b. Lipset
 - c. Henry Maine
 - d. Robert Dahl
17. According to ancient Greeks the term 'state' means
 - a. Republica
 - b. Polis
 - c. Republic
 - d. Commonwealth
18. Which of the following is not a traditional approach to the study of Political Science?
 - a. Simulation
 - b. Legal institutionalism
 - c. Historiography
 - d. Comparison
19. The strong demands of Post behaviouralists are
 - a. Pure science
 - b. Relevance and action
 - c. Value
 - d. None of these
20. Who was the most ardent advocate of Post Bahaviouralism?
 - a. David Easton
 - b. C Wright Mills
 - c. Robert Dahl
 - d. Harold D Lasswell

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(Part-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 70

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

1. What is Behavioural revolution in Political Science? Explain the distinction between Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism. 2+8=10
2. What do you mean by ideology? Discuss the liberalism as an ideology. 5+5=10
3. What is state? Discuss traditional and contemporary theories of state. 10
4. What do you mean by justice? Discuss John Rawls concept of Justice. 2+8=10
5. Discuss the liberal and communitarian perspective on Justice. Cite examples 2+3+5=10
6. What is Democracy? Discuss the traditional and contemporary theories of democracy. 2+5+3=10
7. What is liberty? Discuss Isaiah Berlin two concept of liberty. How Indian Constitution uphold the notion of liberty? Explain it with examples. 2+4+4=10
8. What is Right? How the concept of human rights developed? Give a brief overview on the theories of rights. 2+5+3=10

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