

BA ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE [POL SC.]
SECOND SEMESTER [REPEAT]
UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY: CONCEPTS & DEBATES
BAAG - 221

SET
A

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. An approach to study political theory:
 - a. Liberal
 - b. Post modernist
 - c. Normative
 - d. Capitalist
2. An example of modern approach:
 - a. Behavioural
 - b. Empirical
 - c. Normative
 - d. Historical
3. A thinker of liberal theory of state:
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. J.S. Mill
 - c. F. Engels
 - d. John Rawls
4. A thinker of neo-liberal theory of state:
 - a. A. Gramsci
 - b. Marx
 - c. Plato
 - d. Robert Nozick
5. Anarchist theory of state:
 - a. Absence of state
 - b. Dominant state
 - c. Democratic state
 - d. Totalitarian state
6. The Conservative theory denotes:
 - a. Authority of state
 - b. Conservation of culture
 - c. Totalitarian state
 - d. Welfare state
7. The two aspects of feminist theory of state:
 - a. State as an instrument of regulation of public sphere; and state as an instrument of power.
 - b. State as an instrument of coercion; and state as an instrument of power.
 - c. State as an instrument of power; and state as a welfare state.
 - d. State as a welfare state; and state as a form of coercion.
8. Liberalism denotes:
 - a. Dominance of state
 - b. Welfare state
 - c. Absence of external constraints
 - d. Absence of internal constraints

9. Marxism advocates for:
- a. A capitalist state
 - b. Dominant state
 - c. Liberal state
 - d. Withering away of the state
10. Historical Materialism is a tenet of:
- a. Marxism
 - b. Socialism
 - c. Fascism
 - d. Liberalism
11. Gandhi propagated for a:
- a. Casteist society
 - b. Classless society
 - c. Industrial society
 - d. Urban society
12. Neo-liberalism came up as a revival of:
- a. Welfarism
 - b. Post modernism
 - c. Classical liberalism
 - d. Socialism
13. Fascism denotes:
- a. Statelessness
 - b. Capitalism
 - c. Socialistic state
 - d. Chauvinistic nationalism
14. A model of democracy:
- a. Social
 - b. Economic
 - c. Participatory
 - d. Political
15. Procedural justice focuses on:
- a. The process
 - b. The substance
 - c. The people
 - d. The society
16. Rights are.....in nature.
- a. Positive
 - b. Neutral
 - c. Negative
 - d. Communitarian
17. Bhikhu Parekh is a proponent of:
- a. Fascism
 - b. Multiculturalism
 - c. Post modernism
 - d. Empirical theory
18. Hegemony is:
- a. Dominance and consent is present
 - b. Dominance and consent is absent
 - c. Dominance is present and consent is absent
 - d. Dominance is absent and consent is present
19. Ideology denotes:
- a. Set of cultures
 - b. Set of traditions
 - c. Set of beliefs and ideas
 - d. Set of coercion

20. Legitimacy is directly related with:

- a. Freedom
- c. Justice

- b. Equality
- d. Power

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. Explain the scope of Political Theory. Differentiate between normative and empirical approach. | 10 |
| 2. Explain the Liberal theory of a state. | 10 |
| 3. Explain the Feminist theory of state. | 10 |
| 4. What is Marxism? Explain its tenets. | 10 |
| 5. Explain the types of liberalism. | 10 |
| 6. What are the broad streams of Feminism? Explain. | 10 |
| 7. How freedom, equality and justice are interlinked? Answer in detail. | 10 |
| 8. Define the concepts- Hegemony and Legitimacy. | 10 |

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