

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

**SET**  
**A**

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
  - b. Equality
  - c. Justice
  - d. Power

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**(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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