

**Ba/POL/H/M-1**

**2023**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 1st Semester )**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**( Minor )**

**Paper Code : POL/H/M-1**

**( Understanding Political Theory )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Pass Marks : 40%*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 50 )**

*The questions are of equal value*

1. (a) Define Politics. What are its characteristics?

*Or*

(b) Explain the significance of political theory.

2. (a) Critically examine the basic principles of liberal tradition of political theory.

Or

(b) Discuss the main characteristic of anarchist tradition of political theory.

3. (a) Explain the difference between empirical and normative approaches of political theory.

Or

(b) What is historical approach? Mention its characteristics.

4. (a) Discuss the main features of feminist perspective of political theory.

Or

(b) Critically examine the key ideas of post-modern perspective.

5. (a) What are the different varieties of representation?

Or

(b) Define participation. What are the factors impacting political participation?

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**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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Paper Code : POL/H/M-1

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( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 15 )

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Who stated that, "The study of politics concerns itself with the life of men in relation to organized states."?

(a) Aristotle ( )

(b) Laski (✓)

(c) Henry Mayo ( )

(d) J. D. B. Miller ( )

2. The principle of 'greatest good of the greatest number' was advocated by

- (a) idealists ( )
- (b) individualists ( )
- (c) unitarianism ( )
- (d) Marxists ( )

3. Who of the following is not associated with liberalism?

- (a) J. S. Mill ( )
- (b) T. H. Green ( )
- (c) Sorel ( ✓ )
- (d) Robert A. Dahl ( )

4. Who wrote, *Communist Manifesto*?

- (a) Stalin ( )
- (b) J. S. Mill ( )
- (c) Karl Marx ( ✓ )
- (d) Laski ( )

5. Normative political approach includes

(a) politics ( )

(b) the idea of theory ( )

(c) the practice of philosophy ( )

(d) All of the above ( ) ✓

6. Who described historical approach as historicism?

(a) Karl Marx ( )

(b) J. S. Mill ( )

(c) Karl Popper ( ) ✓

(d) T. H. Green ( )

7. Which of the following is not the type of feminism?

(a) Liberal ( )

(b) Extremist ( ) ✓

(c) Radical ( )

(d) Socialist ( )

8. Who among the following used the term 'post-modern' in a philosophical context for the first time?

(a) Michel Foucault ( )

(b) Richard Rorty ( )

(c) Jean-Francois Lyotard (  )

(d) Jacques Derrida ( )

9. Political participation is best defined as

(a) citizens deliberating about government decisions through fair and open community discussions (  )

(b) a set of activities in the affairs of the community ( )

(c) political acts that include non-violent actions ( )

(d) actions that people take to raise awareness about issues and influence the choice of government personnel ( )

10. Which of the following is not a type of representation?

(a) Territorial representation ( ~~✓~~ )

(b) Minority representation ( )

(c) Gender representation ( )

(d) Functional representation ( ~~✓~~ )

Indicate whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

11. Theory guides us to collect relevant facts and fill up the gaps or remove inconsistencies.

( ~~✓~~ T / F )

12. Conservatism does not lead to destruction of democracy.

( T / ~~✓~~ F )

13. Historical approach denotes the process of arriving at the laws governing politics through an analysis of historical events.

( T / F )

14. Feminist movement is homogenous.

( T / F )

15. Political culture determines the level of political participation.

( T / F )



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SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

Answer any *five* of the following questions :

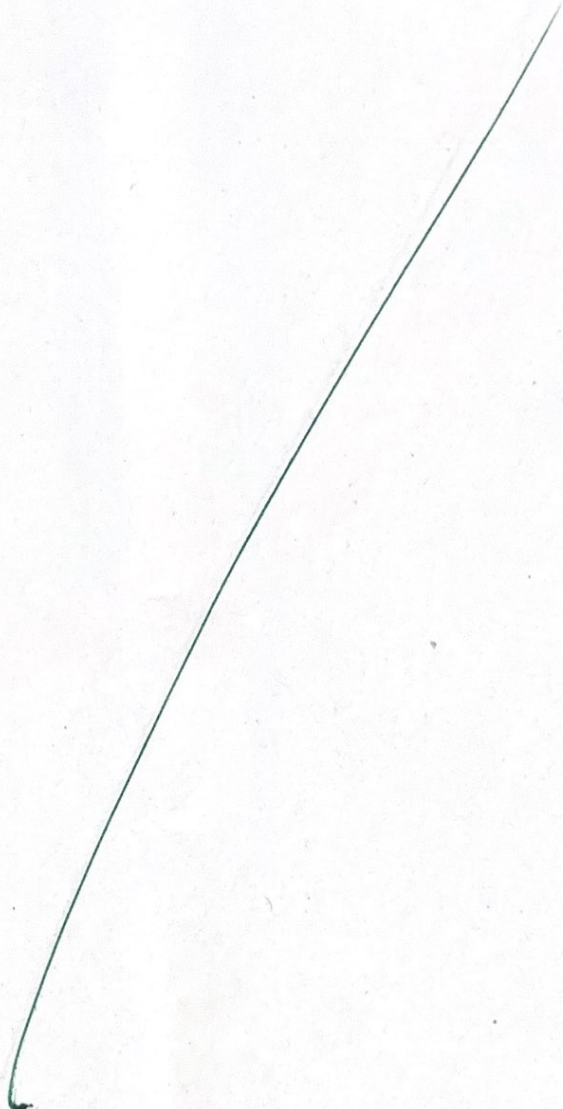
2×5=10

1. Define Political Science.

2. Write Marxian view of politics.

Answer any five of the following questions:  
1. Define Political Science.  
2. Explain the meaning of politics.  
3. Discuss the role of the state in a capitalist society.  
4. Explain the concept of class struggle.  
5. Discuss the role of the proletariat in a socialist society.

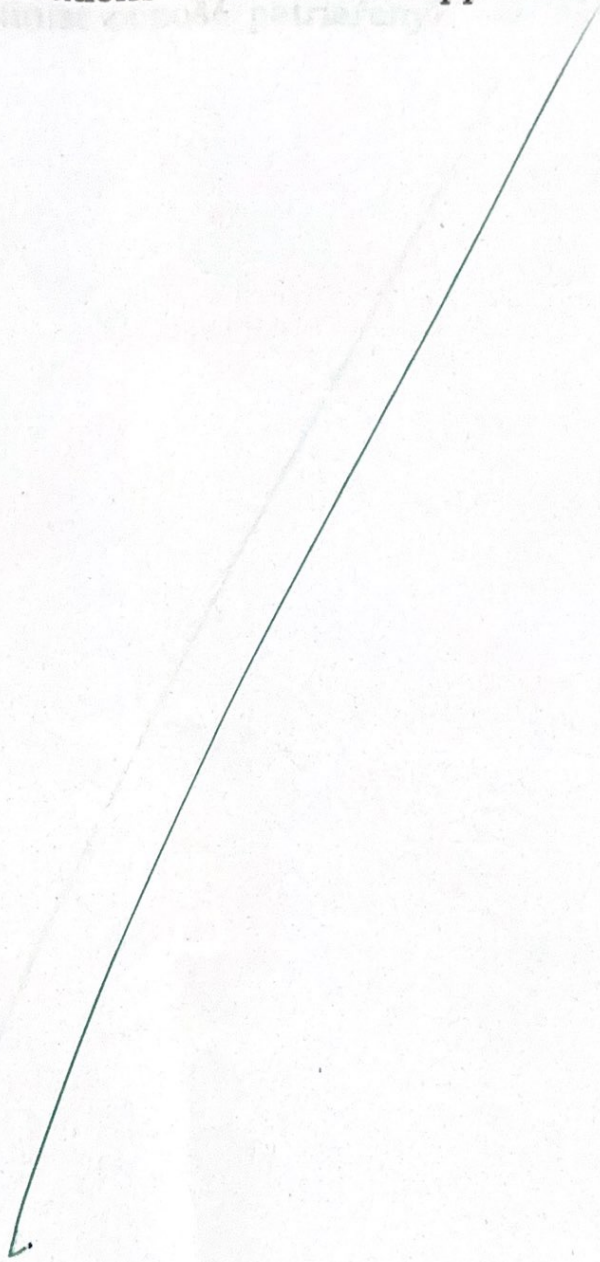
3. What is meant by classical liberal tradition of political theory?



4. On what ground was anarchist tradition criticized? 3

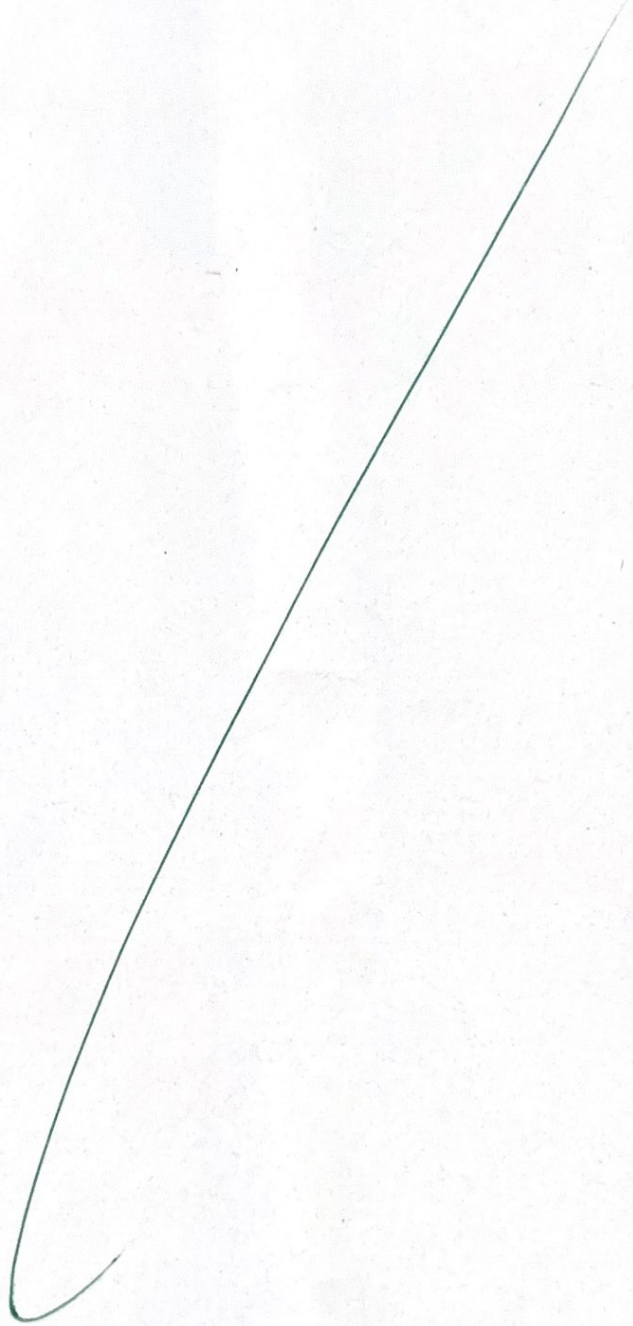
Political theory

5. What are the limitations of normative approach?



6. Why did the empirical approach decline after 1960s? 5

7. Why did the feminist oppose patriarchy?



8. What are the advantages of post-modernism?



9. Define Deliberative Democracy. *Write the methods.*

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10. Write the methods of political participation.

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