

1st Semester Examination, 2020

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 80

Answer any **one** Group as per your syllabus

Answer from **all** the Sections as per direction

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Candidates are required to answer in their own words as far as practicable

GROUP— A

(MODEL SYLLABUS)

(UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY)

SECTION— A

1. Fill in the blanks : 1 × 12

- (a) Political science is derived from the Greek word 'polis', which means _____.
- (b) The book "Politics", is written by _____ .
- (c) _____ is known as the chief exponent of behaviouralism.
- (d) Traditional approach of studying political science is mainly _____ in nature.
- (e) _____ is known as the father of liberalism.
- (f) _____ defines politics as "authoritative allocation of values for society"
- (g) Liberalism firmly believes in individual _____ .
- (h) Anarchism is derived from the Greek word 'Anarchia' which means _____ .
- (i) _____ is known as the father of marxism.
- (j) Landesgemeinde is an institution of _____ democracy.
- (k) Suffrage means the right to _____ .
- (l) Indirect democracy is also called as _____ democracy.

SECTION— B

2. The answer should be within *two* or *three* sentences maximum : 2 × 8

- (a) What is the necessity of studying political theory ?

(Turn Over)

- (b) What is the liberal tradition of studying political theory ?
- (c) What is behaviouralism ?
- (d) What is anarchism ?
- (e) What is post-modernism ?
- (f) What is representation ?
- (g) What is direct democracy ?
- (h) What is political participation ?

SECTION – C

3. The answer should be within 75 words maximum (Write short notes on) : 3×8
- (a) Normative approach to political theory.
 - (b) Conservative approach to political theory.
 - (c) Historical approach to political theory.
 - (d) Radical feminism.
 - (e) Marxist democracy
 - (f) Sex-gender difference
 - (g) Representative democracy
 - (h) Universal adult suffrage.

SECTION – D

Answer should be within 500 words maximum : 7×4

4. Examine the main features of marxist tradition of political theory.

Or

Discuss the main features of Behavioural approach to political theory.

5. Make an analysis of different theories of feminism.

Or

Define modernism and discuss its basic features.

6. Explain the main features of liberal democracy.

(3)

Or

What is procedural democracy ? discuss its features.

7. Critically examine deliberative democracy.

Or

Discuss the merits and demerits of territorial representation.

GROUP–B

(OLD SYLLABUS)

(UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY)

SECTION – A

1. Answer any *eight* questions within two sentences maximum : 2 × 8

- (a) What is politics ?
- (b) What is political theory ?
- (c) Nature of modern political theory.
- (d) Limitations of behaviouralism approach to study politics.
- (e) Marxist traditions of political theory.
- (f) Conservative tradition of political theory.
- (g) Feminist perspective of political theory.
- (h) Economic dimension of democracy.
- (i) What is procedural democracy ?
- (j) Define political participation.

SECTION – B

Answer **all** questions : 16 × 4

2. Define political theory ? What are differences between the nature of classical political theory and nature of modern political theory ?

Or

Discuss the Liberal traditions of political theory. What are differences between the Classical Liberalism and New Liberalism ?

3. What do you mean by conservative traditions of political theory. Discuss the Intellectual roots of conservatism of Edmund Burke and Joseph de Maistre.

Or

Discuss normative approach to the study political theory. What is importance of normative approach ?

4. Discuss the Empirical approach to the study political theory. What is importance of empirical approach ?

Or

Discuss the feminist perspectives in political theory. Focus on different waves of feminist thought.

5. Define Procedural democracy. Discuss the aims and objective of procedural democracy.

Or

Define Deliberative democracy. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of deliberative democracy.

6. What is political representation in Democracy ? Discuss various method of representation in democracy.

Or

Discuss Joshua Cohen, Gutmann and Thompson's Model of Deliberative Democracy.
