

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
B.A, Winter 2017 – 18, Examination





Semester: I
Subject Code: 15104103
Subject Name: Introduction to Political Theory

Date: 09/12/2017
Time: 10:30am to 1:00pm
Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.**(08)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. Who is considered as the father of Political Science?
 (a) Aristotle (c) Plato
 (b) Laski (d) Marx
2. The Greek word Polis means _____
 (a) City state (c) Country
 (b) Power (d) Police
3. Definition 'Political Science is the study of shaping and sharing political powers.'
 is given by _____
 (a) Aristotle (c) Plato
 (b) Lasswell (d) Laski
4. _____ is both Art and Science.
 (a) Political Science (c) Psychology
 (b) Sociology (d) History
5. Aristotle regarded Political Science as a _____.
 (a) Master Piece (c) Master Arts
 (b) Master Science (d) None
6. _____ approach is based on norms and values.
 (a) Normative (c) Empirical
 (b) Behavioral (d) All of the above
7. Political parties, pressure groups, NGOs are known as _____.
 (a) Civil Society (c) Government
 (b) Country (d) State
8. Anarchy is denoted by the symbol of _____.
 (a)  (c) 
 (b)  (d) 
9. _____ is regarded as the great apostle of Protective Democracy.
 (a) Aristotle (c) John Locke
 (b) Lincoln (d) J S Mill
10. Who was the key architect of American Constitution?
 (a) James Madison (c) J S mill
 (b) Locke (d) Plato
11. 'Ruling and being ruled in turn' is one element of liberty is Said by _____.
 (a) J S Mill (c) Aristotle
 (b) Plato (d) Bentham

12. Participatory Democracy permits its functions to be performed through Representatives.

- (a) True (c) False
(b) None (d) Either (a) or (b)

13. Utilitarianism was put forward by _____.

- (a) Bentham (c) Thucydides
(b) J S Mill (d) Locke

14. The Greek word Ecclesia means _____.

- (a) House (c) Assembly
(b) Court (d) People

15. Who claimed that Athenian Democracy was unique in itself?

- (a) Bentham (c) Thucydides
(b) J S Mill (d) Locke

16. Nozick and Rawls are the _____.

- (a) Fighters (c) Liberals
(b) Historians (d) Realists

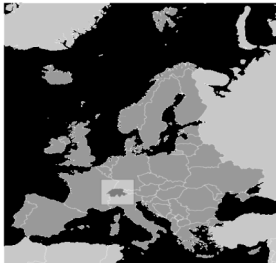
B. Answer the following: (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

Observe the following information regarding two different Countries and Answer the Questions that follow:

1. Switzerland:

Citizens elect representatives to sit in two different assemblies. But people also vote several times a year to decide on laws. Citizens can vote to propose their own laws or undo laws passed by their representatives. All citizens may vote directly on these laws.



Q: 1 Comment on the form of government:

2. South Africa:

From 1948-1994, official policy in South Africa gave white people all political power. Although majority of South Africans were Non-whites, they could not influence the govt. White South Africans elected representatives to sit in the law making body



Q: 2 Comment on the form of government:

Give meaning of the following terms:

3. Bicameral Legislature.
4. Government
5. Art
6. Welfare State
7. Justice

Q.2 Answer the following.

- A. Critically evaluate 'The Force Theory'. (04)
- B. State the difference between legal sovereign and political sovereign. (04)
- C. Distribution of powers in federal system of Government. (04)

OR

- C. What was the state structure in the developmental democracy? (04)

Q.3 Answer the following.

- A. Mention the arguments that favour 'Political science as a Science'. (05)
- B. What are the features of the developmental democracy? (05)
- C. Merits of Unitary form of Government. (05)

OR

- C. Any four characteristics of Unitary form of Government. (05)

Q.4 Answer the following.

- A. Critically Examine the 'Classical Democracy', giving its Characteristics. (06)
- B. Explain the three dimensions of Equality in detail. (06)
- C. Give a detail account of the Scope of Political Science. (06)

OR

- C. Define the term Sovereignty and state its characteristics. (06)