

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LAW
I- B.A LL.B Summer 2017 – 18 Examination

Semester:3

Subject Code: 15104103

Subject Name: Introduction to Political Theory

Date: 01/06/2018

Time: 10.30 am to 1.00 pm

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. Sovereignty is derived from the Latin word _____.
 (a) Superanus (c) Supper
 (b) Supra (d) Supreme
2. _____ developed for the first time the theory of Sovereignty.
 (a) Laski (c) Plato
 (b) Jean Bondin (d) Rousseau
3. Sovereignty is temporary.
 (a) True (c) Either (a) or (b)
 (b) False (d) None
4. Internal Sovereignty and _____ are the two aspects of Sovereignty.
 (a) Spereic Sovereignty (c) External Sovereignty
 (b) Outer Sovereignty (d) All Sovereignty
5. Titular Sovereignty means sovereignty by _____ only.
 (a) Word (c) Designation
 (b) Name (d) Title
6. _____ sovereignty means sovereign is supreme authority over the individuals and associations, within the territory.
 (a) Outer Sovereignty (c) Internal Sovereignty
 (b) External Sovereignty (d) Spereic Sovereignty
7. _____ sovereign is recognised by Law or constitution.
 (a) Titular (c) Legal
 (b) De Facto (d) De Jure
8. _____ sovereign is the one who without legal support enjoys sovereignty.
 (a) De Facto (c) Titular
 (b) De Jure (d) Legal
9. Nozick and Rawls are the _____.
 (a) Fighters (c) Modernists
 (b) Liberals (d) Realists
10. Who claimed that Athenian Democracy was unique in itself?
 (a) Bentham (c) Thucydides
 (b) Aristotle (d) Locke
11. Classical Democracy was a _____ Democracy.
 (a) Representative (c) Plural
 (b) Direct (d) External
12. Decentralisation of power is found in Classical _____ Democracy.
 (a) Marxian (c) Developmental
 (b) Protective (d) None
13. The Greek word Ecclesia means
 (a) People (c) House
 (b) Court (d) Assembly

14. Athenian Democracy was _____ in nature.

- (a) Patriarchal (c) Governmental
(b) Matriarchal (d) None

15. Athenians hesitated to participate in Political Affairs.

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

16. Participatory Democracy permits its functioned to be performed through Representatives.

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

B. Answer the following (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

1. What do you Mean by Sovereignty?
2. Which Government depicts power of the people?
3. Who is the advocate of the Developmental Democracy?
4. What do you mean by the Political Equality?
5. What is International Liberty?
6. "Political Science is the study of Government". Is the statement True or False?
7. What is Society?

Q.2 Answer the following.

- A. 'Theory of Divine Origin'. **(04)**
B. Mention the arguments that favour 'Political science as a Science'. **(04)**
C. Explain the term Justice and what do you mean by 'Recognition of special needs'? **(04)**

OR

- C. What are the Features of Normative Approach. **(04)**

Q.3 Answer the following.

- A. 'The Force Theory'. **(05)**
B. What is the difference between Legal Sovereign and Political Sovereign? **(05)**
C. Discuss characteristics of 'Classical Democracy'. **(05)**

OR

- C. Criticisms of Classical Democracy. **(05)**

Q.4 Answer the following.

- A. Explain the concept of the 'State' and mention its Elements. **(06)**
B. Explain the three dimensions of Equality in detail. **(06)**
C. What are different types of Government? Explain in detail. **(06)**

OR

- C. What is the scope of Political Science?. **(06)**