

TDC 1st semester Political Science
Q. Answer 2023 and Its Answers
Paper: POL0100104
(Introduction to Political Theory)

1. Answer the following questions: 1x8=8

a) In which of the following years India was granted universal Adult Franchise?

- i)1950 ii)1951 iii)1947 iv)1955

Ans: 1950

b) From which of the following languages the term 'democracy' was originated?

- i)Latin ii) Greek iii) Roman iv) Spanish

Ans: ii) Greek

c) Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people-who said this?

Ans: Abraham Linkon

d) When the government invites public opinion in regard to the issues of national importance, the process is known as –

- i) Initiative ii) Plebiscite iii) Referendum iv) Recall

Ans: ii) Plebiscite

e) Who wrote the book, *A Vindication of the Right of Women*?

Ans: Mary Wollstonecraft.

f) Who is called the father of Classical Liberalism?

Ans: John Lock

g) According to which of the following theories the state has emerged as a result of consent?

- i) The theory of Devine origin
ii) The theory of Force
iii) The Social Contract Theory
iv) None of the above

Ans: iii) The social contact Theory

h) Who authored the book, *A theory of Justice*?

Ans: John Rawls

2. Answer any six the following questions: 2x6=12

A) Mention any two types of political theory.

Ans: i) Empirical Political Theory

ii) Normative Political Theory

b) What are the type of alienation given by Marx?

- Ans: i) one is alienation from the product of labour;
ii) another is alienation from the activity of labour;

C) Mention two supporters of Democracy.

Ans: Abraham Linkon and John Lock

d) Mention any two significances of Political Theory.

Ans: i) Political theory exposes us to systematic thinking on justice or equality so that we can polish our opinions and argue in an informed manner and for the sake of common interests.

ii) Such skills of debating rationally and communicating effectively are likely to be great assets in the global informational order.

e) Name any two Marxist Philosophers.

Ans: i) Vladimir Lenin

ii) Guy Debord

f) Write two differences between state and government.

Ans: i) The state is the entire political society, including the government, and it has the executive, legislative, and judicial functions. On the other hand, the government is the political group in command of the state.

ii) State is a territorial entity and territory belongs to it. The government has the responsibility to preserve, protect and defend the territory of the State.

g) Write two core themes of feminism.

Ans: Patriarchy and Gender Discrimination.

h) Write two grounds of rational discrimination.

Ans: Colour and Religion.

i) Write two differences between classical liberalism and modern liberalism.

Ans: Classical liberals regard the state as the primary threat to individual freedom and advocate limiting its powers to those necessary to protect basic rights against interference by others. Modern liberals have held that freedom can also be threatened by private economic actors, such as businesses, that exploit workers or dominate governments, and they advocate state action, including economic regulation and provision of social services, to ameliorate conditions that may hamper the exercise of basic rights or undermine individual autonomy.

3. Answer any four of the following:

5x4=20

a) Explain the evolution of Political Theory.

Ans: The evolution of Political Theory can be traced back to ancient times, with notable contributions from philosophers such as Plato, Aristotle, and Confucius. These thinkers explored fundamental questions about the nature of politics, justice, and power, and their ideas continue to influence political theory today.

The growth and evolution of political theory can be elaborated in three major streams. These are: (i) classical political theory, (ii) modern political theory, and (iii) contemporary political theory. The classification of political theory into classical, modern and contemporary is, indeed, thematic.

b) What is the theory of Surplus value of Marx?

Ans: Marx's theory of surplus-value is basically a deduction theory of the ruling classes' income. The whole social product is produced in the course of the process of production, exactly as the whole crop is harvested by the peasants. What happens on the market is a distribution of what already has been created. The surplus product, and therefore also its money form, surplus-value, is the residual of that new social product which remains after the producing classes have received their compensation. This 'deduction' theory of the ruling classes' income is thus ipso facto an exploitation theory.

c) Explain the different types of Democracy.

Ans: The various types of democracy are: A direct democracy, or pure democracy, is a type of democracy where the people govern directly, by voting on laws and policies. It requires wide

participation of citizens in politics. Athenian democracy, or classical democracy, refers to a direct democracy developed in ancient times in the Greek city-state of Athens. A popular democracy is a type of direct democracy based on referendums and other devices of empowerment and concretization of popular will.

d) Define the concept of Equality. Explain the different types of equality with example.

Ans: Equality is a core human right and a pillar of democratic societies. Equality is key to ensuring that the rights of all humans across the world are respected and that no group or individual has privilege over another. Equality is part of the fight against discrimination.

Types of equality:

Social equality refers to each individual's right to equal enjoyment of society and its many facets, such as equal access to job opportunities, education, and social activities. As a principle, social equality holds that no individual should be given priority over another based on their identity.

Economic equality refers to the right of individuals to be paid equally for the same job without regard to any characteristics that do not affect their job performance, in other words, without regard to their gender, race, class, etc.

Political equality is referred to Equal opportunities for everybody to participate in the political process.

e) What are the key elements of modern state?

Ans: A State stands identified with its four absolutely essential elements:

i)Population: State is a community of persons.

ii)Territory: Territory is the second essential element of the State.

iii)Government

iv)Sovereignty

f) What do you understand by negative and positive liberty? Explain with examples.

Ans: Positive liberty is the possession of the power and resources to act in the context of the structural limitations of the broader society which impacts a person's ability to act, as opposed to negative liberty, which is freedom from external restraint on one's actions.

Negative liberty is the absence of obstacles, barriers or constraints. One has negative liberty to the extent that actions are available to one in this negative sense. Positive liberty is the possibility of acting — or the fact of acting — in such a way as to take control of one's life and realize one's fundamental purposes. While negative liberty is usually attributed to individual agents, positive liberty is sometimes attributed to collectivities, or to individuals considered primarily as members of given collectivities.

4. Answer any two of the following questions:

10x2=20

a) Critically evaluate the concept of class struggle in the Marxist theory.

Ans: The heart of the Karl Marx theory of class struggle lies in the unequal distribution of resources and power, causing an inevitable conflict between classes. Here, we analyze the main pillars of his argument.

Karl Marx's theory of class struggle argues that society consists of two main competing classes - the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The bourgeoisie are the owners of the means of production who employ wage labour, while the proletariat are the working class who sell their labour to survive.

