

453

SECTION -B (ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS)
(5x10=50 Marks)

1. What you mean by the traditional approaches of political approaches of political theory? And what are its characteristics.
2. What is the ideology and main and main objective of Marxism?
3. What does socialism mean in simple terms and what would a socialist economy look like?
4. With the help of examples of pluralism explain the pluralist theory of state?
5. According to Arthshashtra Katilya enumerated seven elements of the state or organ of the state. Explain in 250 words.
6. Write an essay on Buddhist tradition with reference to Indian Political Thought.
7. How Gandhsijee made B R Ambedkar a villain in his fight to be the real representative of Dalits
8. Why did Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan found the Aligarh movement? How successful was the Aligarh movement.

*****END OF PAPER*****

2112H045

BACHELOR OF VOCATION
Public Services

Subject: Political Theory and Indian Political Thought

Subject Code: POL501

Semester: First

December 2021

Theory (External): 70 Marks

Time: 03 Hours

Instructions to the Students

1. This Question paper consists of two Sections. All sections are compulsory.
2. Section A comprises 10 questions of objective type in nature. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 2 marks.
3. Section B comprises 8 essay type questions out of which students need to do any 5. Each question carries 10 marks.
4. Read the questions carefully and write the answers in the answer sheets provided.
5. Do not write anything on the question paper.
6. Wherever necessary, the diagram drawn should be neat and properly labelled

Roll Number

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SECTION –A (SHORT/OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)
(10x2=20 Marks)

- A. Scope of political theory is
- Study of power
 - To determine the political principles
 - Study of state and government
 - All of the above.
- B. Theory is derived from the word 'Theoria' which is taken from
- Greek word
 - English word
 - Roman word
 - Latin word.
- C. Although many of Karl Marx's critics claim that his work is no longer relevant, it is difficult for anyone seriously to dispute its values as a tool to help explain what?
- The much improved living standards of workers throughout the world.
 - The survival of the united nations
 - The process of globalization.
 - The collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe.
- D. Why do liberal favors the free market economy?
- They feel that individuals are rational enough to be left to pursue their own economic interests.
 - Most of them are closely connected to the big business.
 - They think that poverty is a good way of ensuring social control.
 - They regard human existence as taking place in a 'state of nature' in which cut throat competition is perfectly justified.
- E. This theory assumes that government will be influenced by various interests groups and will not be biased for or against any of those groups.
- Rational choice theory
 - Institutionalist theory.
 - Pluralist theory.
 - Marxist theory.
- F. The theory that states that society is divided along class lines and the only group with the real power is the upper class is known as
- Pluralist theory
 - Hyper pluralist theory
 - Elitist theory.
 - Class war fare theory.
- G. Which of the following is NOT one of the Gautmas' four fold truths.
- All life is suffering
 - Suffering arises from craving
 - To stop the suffering, one must do penance
 - One stops craving by following the eight-fold path
- H. The dharamshashtra are ancient law books of which philosophy.
- Jains
 - Buddhism
 - Hinduism
 - Muslim
- I. When we say national identity is a political identity, what do we mean?
- National identity is linked to and helps to shape the distribution of power
 - National identity only operate within the state bureaucracy. Outside to this bureaucracy, it is nationalism.
 - Politician creates national identity in order to manipulate the masses.
 - None of the above.
- J. Which of the following incidents was the driver of subsequent withdrawal of non cooperation movement.
- Creation of Bengal presidency
 - Partition of Bengal
 - Jallianwala bagh massacre
 - Chauri-chaura incident.