



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, January 2022

Course: Political Science - 1

Program: BA. LL.B. (Hons.)

Course Code: CLNL1037

Semester: I

Time 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A

(Type the answers in test box)

Objective Type Questions/Definitions/fill in the blanks

5Qx2M=10 Marks

Q.No.		Marks	CO
1	Why does Aristotle call political science the 'Master Science'?	2	CO1
2	Define Political Science as "the study of shaping and sharing of power"	2	CO2
3	Distinguish Positive and Negative liberty	2	CO4
4	Differentiate between 'equality of opportunity' and 'equality of outcome'	2	CO4
5	Name the elements which help the formation of nationality and explain any two of them.	2	CO2

SECTION B

(Scan and upload)

(Conceptual based question)

4Q x5M=20 Marks

Q. No		Marks	CO
6	Andrew Heywood says, "authority is power cloaked in legitimacy", Discuss	5	CO2
7	Explain Rousseau's views on 'general will'	5	CO3
8	Explain the meaning of Political Science in the light of some standard definitions	5	CO1
9	Differentiate Post – Behaviouralism from Behaviouralism	5	CO1

SECTION-C

(Scan and upload)

(Descriptive/Analytical Questions)

2Qx10M=20 Mark

Q. No.		Marks	CO
10	What are the main elements of citizenship? Why it is argued that citizenship entails a blend of rights and obligations?	10	CO3
11	The study of the political process necessitates an understanding of various social factors; if so discuss how the interdisciplinary approach becomes imperative? Illustrate your points while discussing the usefulness of political studies with history, economics, and law.	10	CO1

SECTION-D
(Scan and upload)

(Case Studies/ Application Based Questions)

2Qx25M =50 Marks

Q No		Marks	CO
12	<p>Justice has been of central importance to political philosophy for over two thousand years. Through the ages, political thinkers have portrayed the ‘good society’ as a ‘just’ society. However, there has been far less agreement about what justice stands for. In everyday language, in fact, justice is used so imprecisely that it is taken to mean ‘fairness’, ‘rightness’ or, simply, that which is ‘morally correct’. Without doubt, justice is a moral or normative concept: that which is ‘just’ is certainly morally ‘good’, and to call something ‘unjust’ is to condemn it as morally ‘bad’. But justice does not simply mean ‘moral’. In what sense should persons be judged to be equal or unequal as a matter of justice? Persons inherit differing endowments of goods and abilities; are born into differing social positions; and exercise differing degrees of power and influence. As a result, they enjoy differing degrees of opportunity to realize their abilities and experience different degrees of affluence or poverty. For justice requires, so many philosophers would emphasise, that citizens be able to see themselves as part of the same scheme of social cooperation, and trust others to do their fair share within it.</p> <p><i>A. Explain the term Justice and bring out the different conceptions of it. Analyse the views of philosophers (any two) like Plato, John Rawls, Amartya Sen, Nozick etc... on justice.</i></p> <p><i>B. “The problem of justice in the contemporary world is concerned with determining logical criteria for the allocation of goods, services, opportunities, benefits, power and honour as well as obligations in society”. Discuss</i></p>	25	CO4
13	<p>The state of nature musings of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, produced the idea of the social contract, the centerpiece of modern political philosophy, which still informs our political thinking today. Modern political philosophers, who wanted to question the legitimacy of the State as an idea used the state of nature to claim that the State was a human construct and is not natural. Thus government was framed as an artificial construction based on the desire of the people living in the state of nature to leave that situation. The point of the state of nature is to show us why it would be advantageous for us to band together. The state of nature exists for three reasons: it provides a counter argument to the claim that we are by nature political, thus making government a natural institution; it offers a mechanism for seeing humans as they really are, absent the conventions of an artificially constructed rule bound society; and it gives a moment for humans to consider what kind of government they would actually choose to live under. These reasons are crucial for justifying democracy, political equality, a fluid and changing system of rights and the understanding of justice that underscores most of contemporary political thought.</p> <p><i>A. How come the origin of state theories has been imperfectly understood and explanations are not satisfactory? Briefly explain the different theories associated with the origin of state</i></p> <p><i>B. How does one can conceptualize and understand the ideas of democracy, rights, equality, property, liberty and justice while going through the social contract theories.</i></p>	25	CO2