

St. Joseph College (Autonomous), Bengaluru -27
B.A (EPS) 1st Semester Examination – October 2019

Political Science

IRP-119 – Core Concepts of Political Science

Time 2 ½ hrs

Maximum

Marks: 70

Section A

I Answer any **four** of the following questions in about 60 words each. (4X4=16)

1. Explain the traditional perspective of political science
Traditional approaches are value based. These approaches put emphasis on values more than facts. Advocates of these approaches believe that the study of political science cannot and should not be purely scientific. They stated that in social science such as facts values are closely related with each other.
2. Write a short note on any two elements of state.
Population, Territory, Government, Sovereignty
3. What is legal right?
A court of law can enforce legal rights against persons and also against the government. A legal right is an interest accepted and protected by law. Also, any debasement of any legal right is punishable by law. Legal rights affect every citizen. Legal rights are equally available to all the citizens without the discrimination of caste, creed & sex.
4. What are the characteristics of sovereignty?
Absoluteness or Unlimited, Indivisibility, Universality, Permanence, Exclusiveness
5. Write a short note on duties of citizens towards state.
Allegiance, Obedience, Payment of Taxes, Public Spirit, Honest exercise of Franchise, Help to Public Officials in the maintenance of Law and Order, Work, Toleration

Section B

II Answer any **Three** of the following questions in about 150 words each (3X8=24)

6. Explain the distinction between politics and political science.
Political Science refers to the branch of knowledge that studies all the aspects of state and power. It is a part of social science. Deals with Both empirical facts and normative issues. The objective is to understand different political patterns and to provide such a framework which expresses reality.

Politics implies an activity related to state and power. It is a social activity. Deals with Problems of the citizens by interacting them politically. The objective is to initiate public welfare and improve their conditions by implementing constructive policies.

7. Write a short note on divine theory of state.

The oldest theory about the origin of the state is the divine origin theory. It is also known as the theory of divine right of Kings. The exponents of this theory believe that the state did not come into being by any effort of man. It is created by God. The King who rules over the state is an agent of God on earth.

8. Explain Monistic theory of sovereignty.

The Monist view asserts that the State is the supreme social institution and has a unique place in comparison to other institutes and organizations. The spear-head of this view was Jean Bodin, a French philosopher and jurist, also a member of the Parliament of Paris. The France in which Bodin lived and worked was struggling from the aftermath of Protestant reformation and religious conflicts. Though a catholic himself, Bodin criticized the papal authority of the government and favored the unrestrained authority of the emperor; calling him the supreme law maker. Thomas Hobbes of England and J.J. Rousseau of France echoed similar views.

9. Write a short note on Dicey's rule of law.

The Rule of Law according to Dicey means that no man is punishable or can be lawfully made to suffer in body or goods except for distinct breach of law and no man is above the law. The term Rule of Law thus, means the paramountcy of Law over Government

Section A

III Answer any **Two** of the following questions in about 250 words each

(2X15=30)

10. Explain David Easton's theory of behavioural approach.

Some of the most important texts of behavioral revolution according to David Easton are as follows: 1. Regularities 2. Verification 3. Techniques 4. Quantification 5. Values 6. Systematisation 7. Pure Science 8. Integration.

11. Explain the significance of sovereignty and its changing dimension.

Sovereignty is the most important feature which differentiates the State from other associations which have no sovereign power. The State can maintain unity and integration when it has supreme powers. Society will become worse and mutual disputes will occur without sovereign power in the State. Sovereignty refers to the ability of the state to act independently on world stage granting authority to rule itself. Hence, it can be argued that the concept of state sovereignty has evolved into one of pooled sovereignty, in which certain powers are shared between the state and civil society

12. Describe the evolution of human rights and its significance in the current global context.

Religions like Buddhism, Islam, Jainism and Christianity, Magna Carta, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, United Nations.

Human rights encourage freedom of speech and expression, to protect vulnerable groups from abuse, encourages equal work opportunities, helps to protect the environment, provides a universal standard that holds governments accountable.