

**St. Joseph College (Autonomous), Bengaluru -27**  
**B.A (EPS) 1<sup>st</sup> 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 scope of political science.  
The scope of political science is vast and comprises of various subjects like political theory, public administration, comparative politics, international relations, and public law. Political science contains the topics dealing with both empirical facts and philosophical values.
2. Write a short note on civil society.  
The term Civil Society is used to collectively refer to the voluntary organizations corporate bodies, socially active groups, and firms working in each society. Civil Society refers to the effective presence of non- governmental autonomous groups and associations, business groups, interest groups, trade unions, voluntary social service organizations, in fact, all non-governmental organizations, and groups working for securing public interests and welfare by their self-efforts.
3. Explain the different kinds of equality.  
Political equality, social equality, economic equality,
4. What are the characteristics of sovereignty?  
Absoluteness or Unlimited, Indivisibility, Universality, Permanence, Exclusiveness
5. Explain Universal Declaration of Human Rights.  
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.

**Section B**

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

6. Explain the distinction between political science and politics.

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 sources of laws.

Custom, Religion and Morality, Legislation, Judicial Decisions, Scientific Commentaries

8. Explain Robert Nozick's concept of justice.

Robert Nozick in his famous book Anarchy, State and Utopia (1974) responded to, in part, John Rawls' distribution theory as articulated in the latter's celebrated book A Theory of Justice (1971) with the former's entitlement theory. Nozick calls Rawls' distribution theory a patterned theory. To Nozick, no distribution is just and there should not be redistribution at all. Redistribution infringes individual's rights which, according to Nozick, trumps all other considerations and subject matters. In Nozick's view, individual rights are all that matters and that there is nothing such as a society or community or collective well-being.

9. Write a short note on Affirmative action in the context of equality.

Reservation is a policy designed to redress past discrimination against lower classes and minority groups through measures to improve their economic and educational opportunities. Reservation is an attempt to promote equal opportunity. It is often instituted in government and educational settings to ensure that minority groups within a society are included in all programs. The justification for reservation is to compensate for past discrimination, persecution or exploitation by the ruling class of a culture or to address existing discrimination. The principle of affirmative action is to promote social equality through the preferential treatment of socioeconomically disadvantaged people.

## Section A

III Answer any **Two** of the following questions in about 250 words each (2X15=30)

10. Explain the significance and the approaches to the study of political science.

Political Science, being a dynamic social science, contributes to social change. The study of Political Science enables the individual to have good knowledge about progressive ideas and revolutionary changes. This makes it easy to take collective decisions in social, economic and political fields. The subject provides Information and Idea about State and Government, Forges Harmony between Individual's Freedom and State's control, Stimulates International Peace and Cooperation, Facilitates Social Change,

Philosophical Approach, Historical Approach, Legal Approach, Behaviouralism, Post-behaviouralism, Systems Approach, Structural-Functional Approach, , Communication Theory Approach and Decision Making Approach

11. Explain and critically examine John Locke's theory of social contract.

Locke draws a tolerable picture of human life in the state of nature. People enjoy the rights of life, liberty and property. In spite of congenial condition in the state of nature, people experienced certain inconveniences which were put to an end by the creation of civil society. Locke makes a double contract, one between the people themselves and another between the people and the government. Locke establishes a government with limited powers. He was the first to make a distinction between the state and the government.

12. Discuss the Marxian perspective on law on justice.

Abolition of private property, rule of proletariat, Establishment of society based on socialist principles, classless society.