

(i) Printed Pages : 3

Roll No.

(ii) Questions : 9

Sub. Code :

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Exam. Code :

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B.A./B.Sc. (Hons.) 6th Semester

(2056)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : Opt.(iii)- Western Political Thought

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

1. This question is compulsory. Answer any 9 of the following 15 in about 20 words. Each question is of 2 marks.

Total marks: 18

- (i) What differentiates Rousseau's theory of social contract from that of Hobbes and Locke?
- (ii) What is the natural right that is alienated by individuals in the social contract according to Locke?
- (iii) What does the term Leviathan refer to?
- (iv) What is Locke's critique of Patriarchalism?
- (v) Locke talks of two types of consent. What are they and how are they different from each other?
- (vi) How does Locke defend property?

- (vii) How does Hobbes describe the human condition in the state of nature?
- (viii) In Hobbes' theory of social contract, is the sovereign part of the contract?
- (ix) How does Rousseau describe the state of nature?
- (x) Why according to Rousseau did inequality emerge in human history?
- (xi) Why does Rousseau reject representative democracy?
- (xii) How does Marx define class?
- (xiii) Why is Marx considered a materialist philosopher?
- (xiv) What does mode of production mean?
- (xv) What does the term superstructure refer to?

Answer **one** question from each unit. Each question carries 18 marks: Total marks: 72

UNIT-1

2. Does absolutism follow from individualism or is it contradictory to it in Hobbes' thought?

OR

3. Why does Hobbes consider the state necessary? Discuss Hobbes' theory of the nature and role of the state in society.

UNIT-2

4. Discuss Locke's views on political obligation and disobedience as elaborated in his social contract theory.

OR

5. Why is Locke regarded as one of the key thinkers of liberal political philosophy? Do you think this assessment is valid?

UNIT-3

6. Elaborate on Rousseau's theory of General Will. Do you agree that the idea of General Will can be seen as democratic as well as totalitarian?

OR

7. "Man is Born Free, and Everywhere He is in Chains". What does this famous quote tell us about Rousseau's understanding of human nature and the course of history?

UNIT-4

8. Why does Marx argue that all history is a history of class struggles?

OR

9. What are the key features of a materialist theory of history as developed by Marx? How does Marx understand the change from one stage of history to the next?