

QP Code :30223

Q.1 a) Nature and scope of Political theory

Political theory may be discussed as the study of concepts and principles that people used to describe, explain and analyse different political events and institutions.

Helps in organizing thoughts about the political processes, understand the politics and society,

Helps policy makers to solve their practical problems, it helps in constructing scientific laws from public policy.it accentuates new concepts for further political analysis.

Q1 b) Normative approach

Oldest approach –it studies various subjects from perspectives of norms,certain established standards,rules or precepts.

This approach is speculative, philosophical and ethical in nature, it treats political issues as philosophical concerns, it adopts universal principles, prefers to adopt architectonic stance.

Q1.c) Behavioural approach- Modern,scientific and contemporary approach.David Easton laid down eight characteristics- Regularity, verification, Techniques, quantification, Values, Systematization, true science, Integration-interdisciplinary approach.

Q.2a) Evolutionary theory-State has grown gradually and many factors have played their part in its evolution—
1. Kinship 2.Religion 3) Property 4) Defence 5) Force 6) Political consciousness.

Q2 b) Role of civil society –Collective activities of citizens for purpose of social change rather than individual gain-it is far from homogenous and not always civil.

Acts as Watchdog — against violation of human rights and governing deficiencies, Advocate — of the weaker sections' point of view, Agitator — on behalf of aggrieved citizens, Educator — of citizens on their rights, entitlements and responsibilities and the government about the pulse of the people.

Service provider — to areas and people not reached by official efforts or as government's agent.

Mobiliser — of public opinion for or against a programme or policy.

Q2 c) Examine the changing nature of state, market and civil society

different views-market and civil society as natural allies, in developing states, the process of policy making is centered around the state with limited participation of civil society.

Globalization-change in the role of government-forced to work with the Ngo and other organizations in the society, the concept of social capital – helps in enrichment of civil society.

Q3) a) Power and sources of Power—Power is ability to influence the behavior of others in accordance with one's own ends

Sources-1.Knowledge, 2.faitn or belief, 3.Organisation.4.Skills of Individual,5. Mass media, 6.personality, 7.Political Party.

Q3 b) Legal-rational authority—identified by Weber, rests on a belief in the legality of enacted rules, regulations and laws. Features-1. Bureaucratic organisation, 2. Respect for the rule of law, 3. It creates a rationalized political system.

Legitimacy-rightfulness and actually transforms power into authority, rightfulness of a rule or ruler. Sources-consent, beneficial consequences and public reason.

Q3 c) Legitimacy

Q4. a) Define Law and state its important sources. – A law is a general rule of external action enforced by a sovereign political authority.

Sources-a) Customs and usages b) Religion, c) Adjudication, d) Scientific commentaries, e) Equity, f) Legislature.

Q4 b) Political Obligation-- Why do people obey the order of government?

To perform a duty, obeying the laws and rules of the state.

Grounds of obligation-1) Divine right theory 2) Force theory 3) Human Nature 4) Traditions, customs, 5) Fear of anarchy, 6) Fear of Punishment.

Q4 c) What is Resistance? Main forms of resistance-

The term resistance has always been ambiguous. It generally means to refuse or refusing to comply with something. It has referred to both violent and nonviolent political action.

Sources-Violent resistance-Revolution, Insurgency, Coup d'état

Nonviolent forms- Satyagrah-non-cooperation, Hartal, civil disobedience, Hijrat, Boycott.

Q5.a) 'Social contract theory-1) Antidote to absolute and oppressive government, b) Concept of General Will, c) Strong reaction against Divine right theory, d) Human Nature-Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, e)Principle of separation of powers, f) Natural rights.

Q5 b) Define nation-state. Explain the challenges to the sovereignty of nation-state.

Nation-State--- a form of political organisation in which a group of people share the same history, traditions, or language live in a particular area under one government.

Challenges- Regional Politics, ethnic politics, on state actors, Crisis of globalization.

Q5 c) Bring out the different types of Power.

Power- Power is ability to influence the behavior of others in accordance with one's own ends.

Legitimate power. Coercive power, Referent Power. Knowledge power, economic power, social power.
