

1. Answer in **one or two** sentences :-

- (a) Give a definition of Power.
- (b) What is the 'Iron Law of Oligarchy' ?
- (c) Why the problem of Unjust law arises ? Give Gandhiji's opinion on the question of unjust law.
- (d) What is Karl Marx view on the question of political obligation to the bourgeoisie state ?
- (e) What is Resistance ? Name two forms of violent resistance.
- (f) What is Positive Liberalism ?
- (g) What is the significance of the recent anti-corruption movement to the Indian democracy ?
- (h) Why political parties are regarded as essential for functioning of modern democracy ?
- (i) Name two Fundamental Duties given under the Indian constitution.
- (j) Name two freedoms given under Article 19 of the Indian constitution.

Write short notes on any **four** :-

- (a) Power as 'Class Power'
- (b) Gandhian perception of Sarvodaya
- (c) India as a Representative democracy
- (d) Merits of Socialism.
- (e) Principles of Classical Liberalism
- (f) Bentham's contribution to utilitarian philosophy.

3. Answer any **two** :-

- (a) This theory focuses on the crime itself as the reason for imposing punishment. Punishment is justified as a form of vengeance, wrong doers should be forced to suffer because they have forced others to suffer.
  - (i) Identify and explain the theory of punishment as reflected in the given facts.
  - (ii) What is Punishment ?
- (b) Article 39 (b) of the Indian Constitution provides that State shall direct it's policy towards securing that the ownership and control of natural resources of the country are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.
  - (i) Which ideal as given in the Preamble to the Indian constitution is aimed to be realised by the above mentioned constitutional provision ?
  - (ii) Name two factors responsible for making the Indian constitution a lengthy constitution.
- (c) This type of authority emanates from the political office held by an individual where he is appointed through the prescribed procedure such as merit-based selection, promotion, election, rotation, or nomination.
  - (i) Identify and explain the type of Authority as reflected in the given facts.
  - (ii) Name three differences between power and authority.

4. Answer any **four** :-

- (a) Write a note on the Marxian principle of Materialistic interpretation of History.
- (b) Make a note on Indian Federal system with a unitary spirit.
- (c) Write a note on J.S. Mill's view on Liberty.
- (d) What is a Preamble and it's importance to a constitution ? Name the different constitutional provisions aiming to make Social Justice a reality ?
- (e) What is Political Obligation ? Explain the social contract theory of political

1. Answer in one or two sentences :- 2x10=20
- What is Power? Can Authority use force in exercising Power?
  - What is Legal –Rational Authority? Give one example of this type of authority.
  - Name two differences between the Elite and the Class theory of Power.
  - Give two views of T.H.Green on the question of Right to Resistance.
  - Name one merit of Liberalism? What does Liberalism uphold in the religious field?
  - State the provision of Article 17 of the Indian Constitution.
  - What is the importance of the Press in Democracy?
  - What is a Regional Party? Name two regional parties from India.
  - Name two provision of the Indian Constitution aiming at making the concept of Representative Democracy a reality ?
  - Name two factors responsible for causing Political Obligation.

2. Answer any four 5x4=20
- Instruments of Authority
  - Marxian theory of Surplus Value
  - Features of Socialism
  - Dignity of the Individual as given in the Indian Constitution
  - Compromise between Judicial Review and Parliamentary Sovereignty as a feature of the Indian Constitution
  - Main grounds of Sarvodaya

3. Answer any two 6x2=12
- 1 According to this theory people get punishment in proportion to the harm that their actions have caused.
- Identify and explain the type of Punishment as reflected in the given facts?
  - Why the State is responsible for giving Punishment?



(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

Q1 Answer in one or two sentences :

2x10=20

- a) What is the importance of the utility principle in Bentham's view on punishment?
- b) What is the sanction behind political obligation as given by the Divine Right Theory of Kings? How this theory is different from Consent Theory of political obligation?
- c) What is political obligation? What is dissent and what is involved in an act of dissent?
- d) Name two types of Pleasure and two types of pain as given by Jeremy Bentham.
- e) What is the Marxian view on obligation to the bourgeois state?
- f) Name two provisions of the Indian constitution which require ratification by one-half of the states.
- g) Enumerate the provisions under Article 20 dealing with conviction for offences.
- h) Give a definition of Socialism. Name one argument in support of Socialism.
- i) What is felicific calculus of pleasure and pain as given by Jeremy Bentham?
- j) Name two features of Marxian theory of power.

Q.2. Write short notes on any four ;

5x4=20

- a) Marxian perception of Materialistic Interpretation of History
- b) Unitary Features of Indian Constitution
- c) Rousseau's conception of political obligation
- d) Unjust Law and the question of obedience
- e) Marxian perception of withering away of the state and the establishment of communism
- f) Economic justice as enshrined in the Preamble to the constitution of India,

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(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100]

Q. 1 Answer the following questions in two sentences

20 Marks

- Write one definition of Power. How Power is legalized?
- What is Political Obligation? Why Karl Marx advocated non Political Obligation to the Capitalist State?
- When the problems of unjust law arise?
- Name two merits of Socialism.
- Write the meaning of "greatest happiness of the greatest number."
- Write two purposes of deterrent theory of punishment.
- State two provisions of Indian Constitution adopted from the American Constitution.
- Name two features of Modern liberalism.
- Which idea's were inserted in the preamble in 1976 by 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment?
- Which Constitutional provision guarantees protection in respect of double Jeopardy?

Q. 2 Write Shorts Notes on (Any Four)

20 Marks

- Qua Warranto
- Preventive Theory of Punishment
- Rousseau's perception of Political obligation
- Implication of Liberalism as a doctrine in Socio Eco Sphere
- The Iron Law of oligarchy as given by Robert Michel
- Mill's Modification of Benthamite Philosophy.

Q.3 Read the following and Answer the Questions given below: - [Any Two]

12 Marks

- I) The 95<sup>th</sup> amendment (2010) extended the reservation seats in Lok Sabha & State Assemblies for SC and NT from 60 years age to 70 years age.
- Who has the Power to amend the Constitution? Name the article dealing with amendment procedure.
  - Name two Constitutional provisions that need ratification by the States for amendment.
- II) Democratic set up that is being followed in India is representative democracy. Democracy is manifested in the Constitution in Art. 326 in the form of Universal Adult suffrage.
- What is the importance of Political Party in Modern democracy?
  - Write two essentials to make Indian Democracy successful.
- III) Free discourse is a necessary condition for intellectual social progress. In J.S. Mill's view we can never be sure that a silenced opinion does not contain some element of truth.
- Identify and State the fundamental Right as provided in part III of the Indian Constitution in conformity to Mill's view?
  - Name three individual freedoms as given by J. S. Mill.

Q. 4 Answer the Following questions. [Any Four]

48 Marks

- Write a note on features of Utilitarianism. What are the defects of Utilitarianism?
- Explain the Factors responsible for making the Indian Constitution the largest Constitution in the world.
- What are the main features of Marxian theory of Power? Make a comparative study of Marxian and Elite theory of Power. Why Marx regarded religion as opium of the people.
- Discuss the constitutional provisions aiming to realize India as securer state.
- What is Authority? Make a comparative study of Power and Authority.
- Explain the Marxian Principles of Materialistic Interpretation of History. Make a comparative study of Marxism and Gandhism.

Q 1 Answer the following questions in two sentences :

20 marks

- a) What is the importance of Legitimacy to exercise of political power?
- b) Name two views of T. H. Green on unjust law.
- c) Write down two draw backs of deterrent theory of punishment.
- d) What is the sanction behind political obligation as given by the theory of prescriptive possession?
- e) Write two differences between power and authority.
- f) Name the article of Indian Constitution Which contains prohibition against double jeopardy.
- g) Write down two factors which make Indian constitution longest constitution.
- h) Which judgment introduced basic structure concept on Indian constitution? Write down one basic feature of Indian constitution as given by Supreme Court in various judgments.
- i) Name two Regional Political Parties from Indian.
- j) Is sound public opinion necessary for the success of democracy? Give reason.

Q. 2 Write short notes:(Any four)

20 marks

- a) Constitutional provision aiming to realize dignity of individuals as given in Preamble.
- b) Features of political party
- c) Right to property after 44<sup>th</sup> amendment
- d) Rousseau's perception of political obligation
- e) Merits of liberalism
- f) Marxian principle of materialistic interpretation of history

Q. 3 Answer any two :

12marks

- a) Means and Ends are the two sides of a coin. Immoral means cannot be used to achieve moral ends. Wrongs way can never lead to a right destination. Reliance on the force of truth is the way to achieve the goal.
  - i) Identify the Indian thinker who emphasize on the force of truth (satya)? Name two views of this thinker on the concept of truth.
  - ii) Is there any relevance of this thinker in the context of present day Indian democracy? Give reasons.

- b) Article 16 of Indian constitution provides for equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. However the state can make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts to any office under the state in favor of S.C.'s and N.T.'s.
- i) Whether reservation policy violates equality before the law and equal protection of law as guaranteed in part III of Indian constitution? Give reasons.
  - ii) How the expression 'equality before law' is different from 'equal protection of the laws' as given under part III of Indian constitution.
- c) The owner of the bungalow plot off the Mumbai Pune express way put up sign board at the entrance of the bungalow , which reads as follows – “ This is a private property, trespassing is not allowed, trespasses would be prosecuted”.
- i) Identify and explain the theory of punishment reflected in above facts.
  - ii) Why giving punishment is regarded as a state responsibility?

Q. 4. Answer the following questions in detail :

48 marks

- a) Discuss the establishment of decentralized society as a ground of Sarvodaya. Enumerate the unitary features of Indian federation.
  - b) How commend obedience relationship is established by the concept of pol obligation? Discuss the general factors causing obedience to the state.
  - c) Discuss compromise between Judicial Review and Parliamentary Supremacy as salient feature of Indian constitution.
  - d) Discuss the concept of “circulation Elite” as given in Elite theory of power.
  - e) Discuss application of the Utilitarian principle on Bentham's view on punishment. Evaluate the utilitarian philosophy.
  - f) Discuss the main features of Marxian theory of power. Make a comparative study of Marxism and Gandhism.
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Political Science II

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QP Code : CY-2324

Three hours

100marks

Q.1 Answer the following questions in two sentences

20 marks

- a) Name two instruments of authority.
- b) What is Legitimacy? How the person in authority loses the legitimacy?
- c) What is sanction behind political obligation as given by prescriptive theory of political obligation? Name one drawback.
- d) Name two differences between reformatory and retributive theory of punishment.
- e) Name two drawbacks of force theory of political obligation.
- f) Define Political party. What is difference between political party and pressure group?
- g) Write down two drawbacks of regional political parties.
- h) Name two provisions of Indian Constitution adopted from foreign constitutions.
- i) Name two rights included under right to life as given by judiciary.
- j) Write two conditions essential for the success of Democracy.

Q.2 Write short notes (any four)

20 marks

- a) Pareto's Model of circulation of Elite.
- b) Deterrent theory of punishment
- c) Materialistic interpretation of History as given by Karl Marx.
- d) Rousseau's perception of General Will.
- e) Democratic Republic as given in the preamble of Indian Constitution.
- f) Evaluation of Mill's view on liberty.

Q.3 Answer any two. (Any two)

12 marks

- a) People habitually obey to the laws of state because of its utility to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number of people. Utility is the basis of government.

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- i) Identify the ideology as reflected in the given facts. Write two principles of the ideology.
- ii) Name two pains and two pleasures as given by main exponent of this theory.
- b) A motorist exceeding speed limit on the Mumbai Pune expressway was stopped by the High way traffic police and was imposed a fine.
- i) Identify the type of authority given by Max Weber as reflected in given facts. Give one more example of this authority.
- ii) What is authority? Name two differences between authority and power.
- c) The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion race, caste, sex, and place of birth or any of them.
- i) Which Art of Indian Constitution uphold equality of opportunity in matters of public employment? Is reservation in employment and in education against this right? Give reason.
- ii) What is rigid constitution? Give an example.

Q.4 Answer the following questions in detail

48 marks

- a) Explain the general factors causing obedience to the state. Is obedience to unjust law absolute?
- b) What is the meaning of Secularism in Indian context? Explain provisions of Indian Constitution inspired by Gandhian philosophy.
- c) Explain main features of Marxian theory of power. Make comparative study of Marxism and Socialism.
- d) What are the basic principles of classical liberalism? Explain the shift in liberalism from negative to positive liberalism.
- e) Discuss India is Quasi federal state.
- f) Analyze Marxian theory of surplus value. Why Marx advocated nonpolitical obligation to the capitalist state.

**QP Code :17730**

( 3 Hours )

[ Total Marks : 100

1. Answer in not more than **two** sentences :-
  - (a) How is Legal-Rational Authority created ? Give one example of Legal-Rational Authority. 2
  - (b) What is Lobbying and its importance ? 2
  - (c) Why Karl Marx advocated non political obligation to the Capitalist state ? 2
  - (d) What is Jeremy Bentham view on Punishment ? 2
  - (e) What is Surplus Value as given by Karl Marx ? 2
  - (f) Name two provisions of the Indian Constitution aiming to realize the goal of Economic Justice as given in the preamble. 2
  - (g) Name two provisions of the Indian Constitution requiring ratification of states. 2
  - (h) What is Gandhiji's view on Resistance to Unjust laws ? 2
  - (i) Name two differences between Power and Authority. 2
  - (j) Name two Fundamental Rights available to any persons within the territory of India. 2
2. Write short notes on any **four** :-
  - (a) Basic principles of Sarvodaya. 5
  - (b) The writ of Mandamus. 5
  - (c) Materialistic Interpretation of History. 5
  - (d) Indian constitution as the longest constitution of the world. 5
  - (e) Merits of Socialism. 5
  - (f) Demerits of Liberalism. 5
3. Answer any **two** :-
  - (a) This political ideology first became a powerful force in the age of enlightenment, rejecting several fundamental assumptions that dominated most earlier theories of government, such as established religion, nobility, absolute monarchy. The new ideology advocated free and fair elections, private property, free press and free exercise of religion and laissez-faire economy free trade. 6
    - (i) Identify the political philosophy as reflected in the given facts. Name one main advocate of this school of thought. How this school of thought viewed the institution of state ?
    - (ii) Name two provisions of the Indian Constitution reflecting the above political philosophy.

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- (b) The Reformatory Theory of Punishment aims at rehabilitating the offender to the norm of society i.e. into a law abiding member of the society. It aims at transforming the criminal mind in a way that they can lead a life of a normal citizen. 6
- (i) Name three differences between the Deterrent and Reformatory theory of punishment.
- (ii) What is Retributive theory of punishment ?
- (c) The reservation of 33% seats for women in local governments both in rural and in urban areas in 1993 gave the Indian women a sense of sharing power with men equally. Yet Women continue to be underrepresented in legislative bodies both at the national and state level, decision making positions in political parties and in the government. 6
- (i) Name two factors responsible for the low representation of women in Political Institutions in India.
- (ii) Why is enlightened citizenship regarded as essential for the success of democracy ?

4. Answer any four :-

- (a) What is Thomas Hobbes view on Political Obligation ? Why Karl Marx advocated power as a temporary phenomenon ? 12
- (b) Who is an Elite and what is Circulation of Elites ? Discuss the Iron Law of Oligarchy as given by Robert Michels. 12
- (c) Write a note on J S Mill's classification of Liberty. What are the criticisms against Mill's view on Liberty ? 12
- (d) Discuss the ideal of Socialism as given in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution. Enumerate the Fundamental Duties as given in the Indian Constitution. 12
- (e) Write a note on Bentham's theory of Pain and Pleasure. What are the drawbacks of Utilitarianism ? 12
- (f) Make a comparative study of Gandhism and Marxism. What is the criticism against Marxism ? 12

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QP Code : 13053

(3 Hours)

[ Total Marks : 100

1. Answer in not more than two sentences

20

- (a) Give a definition of Power.
- (b) Name two Fundamental Rights listed under the Indian Constitution available only to Indian citizens.
- (c) What is the provision of Article 20 of the Indian Constitution?
- (d) What is Satyagraha? What are the two pillars of Satyagraha?
- (e) What is the status of Right to Property in the Indian Constitution after the 44th amendment in 1978?
- (f) Name two provisions of the Indian Constitution aiming to realize the dignity of the individuals.
- (g) Name two factors responsible for the rise of Multi -party system in India.
- (h) Name two conditions essential for the successful working of Democracy.
- (i) What is Lobbying? What is the importance of lobbying in Democracy?
- (j) Name two features of Utilitarianism.

2. Write short notes on any four :-

20

- (a) Gandhism and Marxism- comparative study
- (b) Rousseau's perception of Political Obligation
- (c) Features of Classical Liberalism
- (d) T.H.Green's view on problem of obedience to unjust law
- (e) Establishment of Communism as the goal of Marxism
- (f) The ideal of Secularism as given in the Indian Constitution

3. Answer any two :-

12

- (i) A Health Ministry notification dated October 15, 2014 said that of the 85 percent space in cigarettes packs, 60 percent will have to be devoted to pictorial warnings. While 25 percent will be covered by textual warnings about the adverse effects of consuming

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tobacco. This step is significant considering the fact that for India one in three adults consume some form of tobacco.

- (a) Identify and explain the type of Authority as reflected in the given facts.
  - (b) What is Legitimacy? What is the primary means of legitimizing the exercise of power in modern Democracy?
- (ii) One of the repeated criticism of the Indian constitution is that most of the provisions of the Indian constitution is borrowed from other constitutions. Dr. Ambedkar admitted in the Constituent Assembly that many provisions of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from other constitutions, but they were not "slavish imitations".
- (a) Name two provisions of the Indian Constitution borrowed from foreign constitutions.
  - (b) Name two provisions of the Indian Constitution that require ratification of state legislatures.
- (iii) As per modern criminal jurisprudence, nobody is born a criminal. The criminal attitude of an individual is due to a mixture of social, economical and environmental conditions. Therefore the object of punishment should be the moral reform of the criminal.
- (a) Name one type of punishment supported by the advocates of Reformatory theory of punishment? Is the reformatory approach to punishment applicable to hardened criminals? Give one reason.
  - (b) What is Retributive theory of punishment?

4. Answer any four :-

48

- (a) Write a note on Pain and Pleasure as given by Jeremy Bentham. Make a comparative study of J.S.Mill and Bentham.
- (b) Who is an Elite? What is circulation of Elites? What is the difference between Marxian theory of power and Elite theory of power?
- (c) Write a note on the unitary features of Indian Federalism. Discuss the ideals of Sarvodaya as given by Gandhiji?
- (d) What are the basic principles of Socialism? Discuss the ideal of Justice as given in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.
- (e) What is Political Obligation? Write a note on Divine Right theory of political obligation.
- (f) Write a note on J.S.Mill's view on Liberty. Discuss the Right to Freedom as given in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.

QP Code : 25988

(3 Hours)

[ Total Marks :100

1. Answer in not more than Two sentences:-

- (a) Give a definition of Power.
- (b) Name two demerits of Liberalism.
- (c) Name two arguments against Utilitarianism.
- (d) What are the twin pillars of Satyagraha ?
- (e) What is the final goal of Marxism? What is the method given by Karl Marx to achieve the same.
- (f) Why is the Indian Constitution regarded as a lengthy Constitution? Give two reasons making the Indian Constitution a bulky Constitution.
- (g) Which amendment inserted the Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution? Name one Fundamental Duty as given in the Constitution of India.
- (h) What is the writ of Habeas Corpus?
- (i) What is the Marxian perception of Surplus Value?
- (j) Why is enlightened Public Opinion essential for the success of Democracy?

20

2. Write short notes on any Four:-

- (a) Instruments of Authority
- (b) Unjust law and the problem of Resistance
- (c) Social Contract theory and the question of Political Obligation
- (d) India as a Quasi-Federal state
- (e) Role of Regional Political Parties in India
- (f) Critical estimate of Marxism

20

3. Answer any Two:-

- (i) US President Barack Obama's "change" and "hope" speeches during his first US Presidential campaign caught all of American attention especially while being caught up in a recession and a war that was going on for a long time. Charismatic authority according to Max Weber is found in a leader whose mission and vision inspire loyalty and obedience from followers. It is based upon the perceived extraordinary characteristics of an individual.
  - (a) Give one example of a political leader from India having Charismatic Authority as given by Max Weber. Name two differences between Charismatic Authority and Legal-Rational Authority as given by Weber.
  - (b) What is the significance of Legitimacy in the exercise of Political Power? What is the primary means of legalising power in a modern Democracy?

12

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- (ii) According to this thinker when determining what action is right in a given situation, we should consider the pleasures and pains resulting from it. Operating like a mathematical equation, pain and pleasure units would be measured and assessed according to certain criteria.
- Identify the thinker as reflected in the given facts. Name any two criteria as given by this thinker for calculation of pain and pleasure.
  - What is Liberalism? Name two features of Classical Liberalism.
- (iii) The Reformative theory of punishment aims at rehabilitating the offender to the norms of the society i.e. law abiding member. The ultimate aim of the reformists is to bring about a change in the personality and character of the offender so as to make him a useful member of the society.
- Name one defect of the Reformative approach to punishment. Name two reformative modes of punishment supported in India.
  - Why is punishing a criminal regarded as a recognised function of the modern state?

4. Answer any Four:-

48

- Who is an Elite and what is the difference between the Marxian theory of power and the Elite theory of Power? Write a note on Circulation of Elites as given by Vilfredo Pareto.
- Write a note on the Gandhian concept of Sarvodaya. Discuss the different constitutional provisions aiming to realise the ideal of the Dignity of the Individual as given in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.
- Discuss the Materialistic Interpretation of History as given by Karl Marx.
- What are the arguments in support of Socialism? Discuss the ideal of Socialism as given in the preamble to the Indian Constitution.
- Write a note on Jeremy Bentham's view on punishment. Discuss J.S.Mill's modification of Bentham's view on Utilitarianism.
- What is the status of the Right to Property in India after the 44th constitutional amendment? Discuss the procedure for amendment of the Indian Constitution.



(3 Hours)

[ Total Marks : 100

- N.B. : (1) All questions are compulsory.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
(3) Answers to the sub question of an individual question should be written together and one below other.

1. Answer in not more than **two** sentences :- 20
- Which theory regarded the sanction behind political obligation in the matter of Faith and Why?
  - Define Socialism.
  - Name two features of Jeremy Bentham's view on punishment.
  - Which constitutional amendment introduced Fundamental Duties in India. Write one fundamental duty as given in the Indian Constitution.
  - Who has the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory? What is the relationship between power, authority & legitimacy?
  - When does the problem of unjust law arises? What is the form of resistance advocated by Gandhiji?
  - Name two differences between Communism & Socialism.
  - Name two features of Indian political parties.
  - When was the constitution of India adopted? Name one fundamental right available to any person in India.
  - Who has been vested with the Residuary powers in India? Name one provision of the Indian constitution requiring ratification by the state legislatures.
2. Write short notes on **any four** :- 20
- Amendability of Fundamental Rights under Article 368
  - Special features of the jurisdiction of the supreme court under Article 32
  - Circulation of Elites as given by Pareto
  - John Locke's perception of political obligation
  - Dialectical Method and its application by Karl Marx.
  - Reformative theory of punishment - main features
3. Answer **any two** : 12
- After coming to power Mody government has decided to scrutinize the flow of foreign funds to all such NGO'S against whom an adverse report has been received from Intelligence Bureau. Under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), the government monitor foreign contributions to

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NGO'S and voluntary organisations. In June 2015, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) cancelled the licenses of over 15,000 non-governmental organisations for alleged violations of FCRA. This decision was taken by the Home Ministry after the NGO'S failed to submit their annual returns and in view of other anomalies.

- a) Identify the type of Authority as given by Max Weber on the basis of the given facts Name any two features of this type of Weberian Authority
- b) Name three difference between Power & Influence.
- ii) Political systems at different levels of development and with different types of political regimes manifest different combinations and different ranges of Interest Groups.
  - a) Name any two features of Interest groups. Give one example of an Interest Group from India.
  - b) What is Lobbying?
- iii) This thinker linked power to class relations in economics, politics and ideology. The bases of class power is located primarily in the social relations of production, in control over the state or in intellectual hegemony over hearts and minds.
  - a) Identify the thinker who said so? Write the principle as reflected in the given facts.
  - b) Give two defects of the above thinker's view on power.

4 Answer any four :-

- a) What are the main features of Modern Liberalism ? Write a note on the Harm principle of J.S.Mill and its application in the Indian context.
- b) What are the main principle of Sarvodaya? Discuss the ideal of Dignity of the Individual as given in the preamble to the constitution of India.
- c) Write a note on the Marxian theory of Political Obligation. What is the view of T.H.Green on the issue of Right to Resistance.
- d) Write a note on Jeremy Bentham's contribution to Utilitarianism. Explain Establishment of Communism as a basic principle of Marxism.
- e) What are the factors responsible for making the Indian Constitution a Lengthy document? What are the challenges to Indian Democracy?
- f) Discuss the idea of Political Justice as given in the preamble to the constitution of India. What is the Retributive theory of punishment and its defects?

Q.P. Code :07019

[Time: Three Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- Q.1) Answer in not more than Two sentences (EACH QUESTION CARRY 2 MARKS) (20)**
- Name two differences in the use of Force by Power & Authority.
  - What is the Gandhian perception of Ahimsa (non violence)?
  - Give a definition of Power.
  - Name two Fundamental Duties as given in the Indian Constitution.
  - What is Quo Warranto?
  - What is Preamble? Name one purpose of the Preamble to the Indian constitution.
  - How is the Right to Resistance exercised?
  - What is Divine Right Theory of Political Obligation?
  - Name two differences between Marxian theory of power & Elite theory of power.
  - Name two modes of punishment supported by the advocates of the Deterrent theory of punishment.
- Q.2) Write short notes on any Four (EACH QUESTION CARRY 5 MARKS) (20)**
- Political parties & Interst Group - comparative study
  - The ideal of Social Justice as given in the Preamble to the Indian constitution
  - Withering away of the State and establishment of Communism as given by Karl Marx
  - Demerits of Socialism
  - Retributive theory of punishment & its defects
  - Regional political parties in India
- Q.3) Answer any Two (EACH QUESTION CARRY 6 MARKS) (12)**
- Several top drug companies in India had failed Quality test conducted by the Drug Regulatory Authority. In November 2016, the Drug Regulators of seven states have alleged that 27 medicines sold by 18 major drug companies in India are of substandard quality.
    - On the basis of Max Weber's classification of Authority identify the type of Authority as reflected in the given facts. Name two features of this type of authority.
    - What is the significance of legitimacy to the exercise of political power?
  - This theory is regarded as the most important contribution of this German political philosopher and economist. According to this principle differences between worker's wages (exchange value) and the value of goods and services he or she produces (use value) is pocketed by the capitalist as Profit.
    - Identify the philosopher and the theory as reflected in the given facts. Name two merits of his philosophy.
    - When and by which amendment the ideal of Socialism was inserted in the preamble to the Indian Constitution? What is the objective of the ideal of socialism as given in the Indian Constitution?

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Q.P. Code :07019

- iii) This British Philosophy stated that actions or behavior are right in so far as they promote happiness or pleasure , wrong as they tend to produce unhappiness or pain.
  - a) Identify the philosophy as reflected in the given facts. Name two Merits of this Philosophy.
  - b) What is the Classical Liberals perception of the state?

Q.4) Answer any Four (EACH QUESTION CARRY 12 MARKS)

(48)

- a) What is John Locke's perception of political obligation? Write a note on the Gandhian technique of Non cooperation & Civil Disobedience.
- b) Write a note on Bentham's view on Utilitarianism. What are the main defects of J.S. Mill's view on Liberty?
- c) Discuss the Elite theory of Power as given by Pareto. Write a note on the Maxian theory of Political Obligation.
- d) Write a note on the amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution. What are the unitary features of the Indian Constitution?
- e) What does the philosophy of Liberalism support in the social & religious and economic field? Name the different provisions of the Indian Constitution reflecting the Liberal Philosophy.
- f) What are the main principles of Sarvodaya? Make a comparative study of Gandhism & Marxism.



Q.P. Code :26318

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B: 1. All Questions are compulsory.  
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Answer in not more than **Two** sentences

20

- What is legitimacy?
- Name two differences between Interest Groups and Pressure Groups
- What is coup d'etat? Name one difference between coup d'etat and Revolution.
- Name two differences between Utilitarianism and sarvodaya.
- Who is an Elite? Who advocated the concept of Power Elite?
- Name one reason for the rise of Regional Political Parties in India. Name one Regional Political Party from Tamil Nadu.
- Why is an enlightened public opinion regarded as an essential condition for the successful working of Democracy?
- Name two Fundamental Rights given to both citizens and foreigners in India.
- Cite the provision of Article 1 (1) of the Indian Constitution.
- What is Right to Education as given in Part iii of the constitution of India?

Q.2 Write short notes on any **Four**

20

- Retributive theory of punishment & it's defects
- Marxism & Gandhism - Comparative study
- Fox and lion like Elites as given by Vilfredo Pareto
- Quasi - Federal nature of the Indian constitution
- Truth & Non -Violence as the pillars of Satyagraha
- Marxian concept of Class & Class Conflict & Establishment of Communism

Q.3 Answer any **Two**

12

- In November 2017, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommended faster time bound approval of M&A proposal, to ease the way of doing business. TRAI suggested that the Telecom department should fix a definite time line not exceeding 30 days post National Telecom Law Tribunal (NCLT) approval for providing written approval to transfer or merger of licenses.
  - Identify the type of authority as given by Max Weber on the basis of the given facts .Name three features of this type of authority.
  - Name three differences between power & authority.
- The most humane purpose of punishment in criminal law is rehabilitation of the criminals. It is a win win situation in which both society and criminal offenders benefit.
  - Name three features of the Reformatory theory of punishment.
  - What is Jeremy Bentham's view on punishment.
- The framers of the constitution of India were aware of the importance of human dignity and therefore they incorporated the word Dignity of the Individual in the preamble to the constitution of India.

**Q.P. Code :26318**

- a) Name three provisions of the Indian constitution aiming to realize the ideal of the Dignity of the Individual as given in the preamble.
- b) What does the philosophy of Liberalism support in the field of Religion? Name one factor responsible in the shift of the liberal movement from Negative Liberalism to Positive Liberalism.

**Q.4 Answer any Four**

48

- a) Write a note on J.S.Mill's view on Liberty. What is the impact of Mill's view on the Indian Constitution?
- b) What is the theory of Surplus Value as given by Karl Marx? What are the defects of Marxism?
- c) Write a note on the main principles of Socialism .Discuss the ideal of Socialism as given in the Constitution of India.
- d) What are the general factors causing political obligation? What is Thomas Hobbes perception of the State of Nature and political obligation?
- e) Discuss the contribution of Jeremy Bentham to Utilitarianism.
- f) Discuss the different factors making the Indian constitution the most lengthy constitution of the world.

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Q.P. Code :07020

[Time: Three Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- Q.1) Answer in not more than Two sentences (EACH QUESTION CARRY 2 MARKS) (20)**
- Name two instruments of Authority.
  - What is the Prescriptive Theory of Political Obligation?
  - What is Legitimacy? How is power legalized in the modern Democracy?
  - What is the writ of Mandamus?
  - Name one Fundamental Right available to the citizens and non citizens in India. What is the limitation imposed on the amendment power of the Parliament in India?
  - Name two differences between Retributive & Reformatory theory of punishment.
  - What is an Interest Group? Name one Interest Group from India.
  - What is the Iron Law of Oligarchy? Who advocated the Iron Law of Oligarchy?
  - Why is sound Public Opinion regarded as an essential condition for successful working of modern democracy?
  - Name two religious freedoms as given in the part iii of the Indian Constitution.
- Q.2) Write short notes on any Four (EACH QUESTION CARRY 5 MARKS) (20)**
- Main Features of Utilitarianism
  - Rousseau's perception of General Will
  - Dignity of the Individual as given in the Indian Constitution
  - Main features of Indian Political Parties
  - Shift in Liberalism from Negative Liberalism to positive Liberalism
  - Bentham's view on calculation of pleasure and types of pleasure
- Q.3) Answer any Two (EACH QUESTION CARRY 06 MARKS) (12)**
- On 13<sup>th</sup> October 2016, Thailand's constitutional Monarch Bhumibol Adulyadej died ending seven decades on the throne. As soon as the palace confirmed the news, the crowd outside the Siriraj Hospital let out a cry for the loss of their beloved king. During the king's reign, there have been close to 20 attempted or successful coups, the last one in May 2014, when a military junta seized power from the democratically elected government. But the Monarchy has remained revered. Critics of the military junta say it used its support for the Monarchy as a pretext for grabbing power from the elected government.
    - On the basis of Weber's classification of Authority identify the type of Authority exercised by the Thai Monarch. Name two features of this type of authority.
    - Name three differences between Power & Authority.
  - A Criminal fine is imposed against those who violated the law. Criminal fines are mostly reserved for less serious and non violent crimes, though people convicted of more serious crime also have to pay fine in many situations. The main purpose is to provide deterrence and punishment for the offender, in attempts to prevent them from committing repeat offenses.
    - Identify and explain the type of punishment as reflected in the given facts.
    - Name three features of Jeremy Bentham's view on punishment.

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Q.P. Code :07020

- iii) This theory regards government as a positive good and views governmental control as essential for benefit and welfare of the society. It advocates State Ownership of means of production in place of Private Ownership.
  - a) Identify the ideology as reflected in the given facts. Name two main merits of this ideology.
  - b) Name three provisions of the Indian Constitution based on the above mentioned ideology.

Q.4) Answer any Four (EACH QUESTIONS CARRY 12 MARKS)

(48)

- a) Write a note on Circulation of Elites as given by Vilfredo Pareto. What are the main features of Marxian theory of power?
- b) What are the freedoms given under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution? Write a note on the Fundamental Duties as given in the part IV A of the Indian Constitution.
- c) Discuss the Gandhian technique of Satyagraha.
- d) Discuss the factors making the Indian Constitution the most lengthy document of the world.
- e) what is Marxian theory of Surplus Value? Make a evaluation of Marxism.
- f) Write a note on J.S.Mills Classification of Liberty. Make a comparative study of J.S.Mill & Jeremy Bentham.



BLS sem - III

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: All questions are compulsory.

Q1 Answer in not more than two sentences

20

- Why Karl Marx advocated Non Political obligation to the capitalist state?
- Who advocated the concept of Iron law of oligarchy? Name one factor giving rise to oligarchical tendencies in an organisation.
- What is Satyagraha? Name one difference between Marxism and Gandhism.
- Why is the media regarded as the Fourth Pillar of Democracy?
- Name two differences between the Marxian theory of power and the Elite theory of power?
- Name any two differences between Legal Rational authority and the Traditional authority as given by Max Weber.
- How is the writ of Mandamus differ from the writ of Prohibition? Name any two differences.
- Cite the provision of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
- What is the classical liberalism perception of the state?
- Name any two forms of punishment supported by the advocates of Deterrent form of punishment.

Q2 Write short notes on any four

20

- Circulation of Elites as given by Vilfredo Pareto
- Thomas Hobbes perception of the state of nature and political obligation
- Dictatorship of the proletariat and the establishment of communism
- Power and Authority – comparative study
- Merits of Liberalism
- Equality before the Law and Equal Protection of the Laws as given in part II of the Indian Constitution

Q3 Answer any two

12

- All over India Prisoners are given daily wages for their work in the prison. The jail inmates are employed in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled activities like carpentry, metal work, leather work, soap making, bakery, and agricultural activities etc. The money can be used by them for buying soaps etc. from the jail canteen. The prisoners can also send money to their families through jail authorities via money order.
  - Identify the type of punishment as reflected in the given facts. Name any two features of this type of punishment.
  - Why is giving punishment regarded as a state responsibility?
- Karl Marx theory of Historical Materialism is based on Hegel's claim that history occurs through a dialectic, a clash of opposing forces.
  - What is the difference between Marx's Dialectic and Hegel's Dialectic?
  - What is Surplus Value as given by Karl Marx?

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- III) Recently Christian Michel, a British businessman was brought to India from Dubai following his extradition from the UAE in connection with the Augusta Westland VVIP helicopter deal. Mr. Michel is one of the three middlemen allegedly involved in the scam, accused of lobbying in India, to secure the VVIP helicopter deal for the Augusta Westland helicopters.
- What is Lobbying? Name two differences between Interest Group and Pressure Group.
  - Name three features of Indian political parties.

Q4 Answer any Four

48

- What is the impact of J. S. Mill's view on Liberty on the Indian constitution? Discuss the role of the judiciary under the Indian constitution as the guardian of individual freedom.
- Why is India regarded as a Quasi Federal state? Enumerate the Fundamental Duties as given in the part IV A of the Indian Constitution.
- Explain Jeremy Bentham's view on Pain and Pleasure. What is Bentham's view on Punishment.
- Discuss the view of T. H. Green on Resistance to Unjust Laws. Explain the Gandhian concept of Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience.
- Discuss the Divine Right Theory of Kings as the basis of political obligation.
- What are the main principles of Socialism? Discuss the ideal of Socialism as given in the Indian Constitution.

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[वेळ: ३ तास]

[एकूण गुण: १००]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

सूचना: सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहेत.

प्र.१.ला खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दोन ओळीत लिहा.

- अ) कार्ल मार्क्सने भांडवलवादी राज्याप्रती राजकीय आबंधन नसण्याचे समर्थन का केले.
- ब) "आयरन लॉ ऑफ ऑली गार्कीचा" सिद्धांत कोणी मांडला. संघटनेमध्ये अल्पजनाचे वर्चस्व पुढे येण्यास कारणीभूत ठरलेल्या एका घटकाचे नाव लिहा.
- क) सत्याग्रह म्हणजे काय? मार्क्सवाद आणि गांधीवाद यातील एक फरक लिहा.
- ड) प्रसार माध्यमांना लोकशाहीचा चौथा आधारस्तंभ का मानला जातो?
- इ) मार्क्सचा सिद्धांत आणि नेतृत्व सत्ता सिद्धांत यातील फरक लिहा.
- फ) मक्स वेबरने सांगितलेला कायदेशीर अधिसत्तेचा सिद्धांत आणि पारंपारिक अधिसत्तेचा सिद्धांत यातील फरक लिहा.
- ग) महादेशाचे रिट प्रतिशेधाहून वेगळे कसे आहे? कोणतेही दोन फरक सांगा.
- ह) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम २१ मधील तरतूद लिहा.
- ई) शास्त्रीय उदारमतवादाची राज्यातील उपयुक्तता लिहा.
- ज) शिक्षेच्या दहशतीच्या सिद्धांताचे समर्थन करणाऱ्याची सांगितलेले दोन शिक्षेचे प्रकार लिहा.

प्र.२.रा टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) विल्फ्रेड पैरेटोचा नेतृत्व बदलाचा सिद्धांत
- ब) राज्याचे स्वरूप आणि राजकीय आबंधन याबाबत हाब्सचे विचार
- क) कामगार वर्गाची हुकुमशाही आणि साम्यवादाची स्थापना
- ड) सत्ता आणि अधिसत्ता तुलनात्मक अभ्यास
- इ) उदारमतवादाचे गुण
- फ) 'कायद्यापुढे समानता आणि कायद्याचे समान संरक्षण' भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील भाग III मधील तरतूद

प्र.३.रा कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न सोडवा.

I. भारतात सर्वत्र केंद्याना रोजगार दिला जातो. हे सर्व कैदी सुतारकाम, धातुकाम, बेकरी, शेतीकाम अशा विविध उद्योगात कार्यरत असतात. यातून मिळालेल्या पैशाचा वापर स्वतःसाठी आणि कुटुंबाना मनीऑर्डर पाठविण्यासाठी करतात.

- अ) वरील उताऱ्यात व्यक्त होणारा शिक्षेचा सिद्धांत ओळखा या सिद्धांताची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- ब) शिक्षा देणे ही राज्याची जबाबदारी का मानली जाते?

II. कार्ल मार्क्सचा ऐतिहासिक भौतिकवाद हा हेगेलच्या इतिहास हा द्वंद्ववादातून आणि परस्पर विरोधी शक्तीतून उदयाला येतो या विचारावर आधारित आहे. असे म्हटले जाते.

- अ) मार्क्सचा द्वंद्ववाद आणि हेगेल चा द्वंद्ववाद यात फरक काय आहे?
- ब) अतिरिक्त मूल्य म्हणजे काय?

- III अलिकडेच ख्रिश्चन मायकेल या ब्रिटीश उद्योजकास दुबई वरून भारतात प्रत्यापर्णासाठी आणण्यात आले. यांचा संबंध ऑगस्ट वेस्टलॅंड कंपनीच्या व्ही. व्ही. आय. पी हेलिकॉप्टर खरेदी घोटाल्याशी संबंध होता. कॉन्ट्रॅक्ट मिळण्यासाठी याने भारता बरोबर लॉबींग करण्याचा त्याच्यावर आरोप होता.
- अ) लॉबींग म्हणजे काय? हितसंबंधी गट आणि दबावगट यातील फरक लिहा.
- ब) भारतीय पक्ष पद्धतीची तीन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.

प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तर लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

- अ) भारतीय राज्यघटनेवर जे. एस मील च्या विचारांचा काय प्रभाव पडला आहे? व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याच्या रक्षणात न्यायमंडळाची भारतीय राज्यघटनेत दिलेली भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) भारतीय राज्यघटना अर्ध संघराज्य का मानली जाते? भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या भाग चार मध्ये सांगितलेली मुलभूत कर्तव्ये स्पष्ट करा.
- क) दुःख आणि आनंदाबाबत बेंथमचा दृष्टीकोन स्पष्ट करा. बेंथमचे शिक्षेबाबतचे विचार स्पष्ट करा.
- ड) 'अन्यायकारी कायद्याला विरोध' या बबित टी.एच ग्रीन चे विचार स्पष्ट करा. म. गांधी यांची असहकार आणि सविनय कायदेभंग ही संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा.
- इ) राजकीय आबंधनाचा राज्याचा दैवी सिद्धांत आधार आहे चर्चा करा.
- फ) समाजवादाची मुख्य तत्वे काय आहेत? भारतीय राज्यघटनेत दिलेली समाजवादाची तत्वे स्पष्ट करा.

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[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: All questions are compulsory.

Q1 Answer in not more than two sentences

20

- Name any two factors causing obedience to the state?
- Who regarded crime as "Mischief"? What is Primary Mischief?
- Cite any two provisions relating to Preventive Detention under Article 22 of the Indian Constitution.
- Name any two qualities of Lion like Elites as given by Vilfredo Pareto.
- What is the importance of Public opinion for the success of Democracy?
- What is the writ of Quo Warranto? Name one condition necessary for the issue of this writ.
- Name two differences in the use of force by power and authority.
- When was the word Socialism inserted in the preamble to the Indian Constitution? Name any one provision of the Indian Constitution reflecting this ideal of socialism.
- Name two differences between the Retributive and the Reformatory theory of punishment.
- Name any two features of the Sarvodaya Society as given by Gandhiji.

Q2 Write short notes on any four

20

- Demerits of Socialism
- Shift from Negative Liberalism to positive Liberalism
- John Locke's perception of Political Obligation
- Social Justice as given in the preamble to the constitution of India
- Detterent theory of punishment
- Marxism and Gandhism – a comparative study

Q3 Answer any two

12

- Flying of Remotely Piloeted Aircraft System (RPAS) or Drones has been made legal across India from December 1<sup>st</sup> 2018. The Directorate General of Central Aviation adopted a policy for Drone, how they can be flown and the restrictions they have to operate under.
  - Identify the type of Authority as given by Max Weber on the basis of the given facts. Name any two features of this type of authority.
  - What is the importance of Legitimacy in the exercise of political power?
- John Sturat Mill articulated the Harm Principle which hold that the actions of the individuals should only be limited to prevent harm to other individuals.
  - Name any three provisions of the Indian Constitution reflecting the Harm Principle.
  - Name any three types of liberty as given by J. S. Mill.

- III) In November 2018, the Maharashtra State Assembly unanimously passed a legislation giving 16 per cent reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for the Maratha community in the state. The Maratha Reservation Agitation under the Maratha Kranti Morcha has been largely peaceful.
- Name any two recent caste based reservation agitation in other parts of India.
  - What is a Political Party? Name two differences between political parties and Interest Groups.

Q4 Answer any Four

48

- What are the main features of the Marxian theory of power? What are the differences between the Marxian theory of power and the Elite theory of power?
- Explain the types of amendment of the Indian constitution. What is the status of the Right to Property in India after the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment?
- What is Jeremy Bentham's view on pain and pleasure. Make a comparative study of Mill and Bentham.
- Discuss the Gandhian concept of Truth and Ahimsa. Write a note on Resistance to Unjust Laws.
- Discuss constitutional supremacy and judicial Review as a feature of the Indian Constitution. What are the unitary features of the Indian constitution?
- Write a note on the Marxian theory of Dialectical Materialism. What are the criticisms against Marxism?

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III नोव्हे. २०१८ महाराष्ट्र विधिमंडळाने एकमताने मराठा आरक्षण विधेयक मंजूर केले आणि मराठा समाजाला राज्यात शिक्षण आणि शासकीय नोकऱ्यांमध्ये १६ टक्के आरक्षण संमत केले. मराठा आरक्षण आंदोलन हे आजपर्यंतचे सर्वात शांत आंदोलन होते.

- अ) भारतात इतरत्र जातीवर आधारित आरक्षणासाठीची अलीकडील दोन आंदोलनांची नावे लिहा.  
ब) राजकीय पक्ष म्हणजे काय? राजकीय पक्ष आणि हितसंबंधी गट यातील फरक

प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तर लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

- अ) मार्क्सच्या सत्तेच्या सिद्धांताची वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा. मार्क्सचा सत्ता सिद्धांत आणि सत्तेचा नेतृत्व सिद्धांत यातील फरक लिहा.  
ब) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील ४४ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीनंतर भारतात मालमत्तेच्या मालमत्तेच्या अधिकारीचा दर्जा काय आहे? भारतीय राज्यघटनेत सांगितलेले घटनादुरुस्तीचे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.  
क) दुःख आणि आनंद या बाबतच्या बेंथमच्या विचारावर टीप लिहा. जे. मिल आणि बेंथम यांच्या विचारांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करा.  
ड) म. गांधी यांनी सांगितलेली सत्य आणि अहिंसा संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा. अन्यायकारी कायद्यांना विरोध टीप लिहा.  
इ) न्यायालयीन सर्वोच्चता आणि न्यायीक पुनर्विलोकन हे भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे वैशिष्ट्य स्पष्ट करा.  
फ) मार्क्सचा द्वांद्वात्मक भौतिकवाद स्पष्ट करा. मार्क्सवादावरील टिका लिहा.

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BLS sem-III

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: All questions are compulsory.

Q1 Answer in not more than two sentences

20

- Name any one feature of the state of nature as given by Thomas Hobbes. What is the view of Hobbes on the nature of political obligation?
- Name any two criticisms against Marxism.
- Who advocated the concept of Surplus Value and why?
- Name two differences between power and Influence.
- What is an Interest Group? Name one caste based agitation in Maharashtra.
- Why is an active opposition regarded necessary for the success of Democracy?
- What is Resistance to laws and how is it exercised?
- What is the modern Liberalism perception of the state?
- Cite any two provisions under Article 20 of the Indian Constitution.
- ii) What is the difference between the Equality before the Law and Equal Protection of the Laws.

Q2 Write short notes on any four

20

- Lion and Fox like Elites as given by Vilfredo Pareto
- Deterrent theory of punishment
- Significance of legitimacy in the exercise of political power
- Mill and Bentham – a comparative study
- Max Weber's classification of Authority
- T.H. Green's view on the resistance to unjust laws

Q3 Answer any two

12

I) The concept of issuance of writs by the judiciary is the most important mechanisms for enforcement of various individual rights in India. This writ has been given the status of the most important writ out of the five writs available in India. It is issued in matters when there is a need to produce the detenu before the court so as to judge the preconditions and dimensions of his arrest.

- Identify and explain the writ as reflected in the given facts.
- Name three constitutional provisions aiming to realise political justice in India.

II) According to Utilitarianism the best action is the one that maximises utility, which is usually described as that which produces the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

- Who is the founder of modern school of Utilitarianism? Name two differences between utilitarianism and sarvodaya.
- What is Sovereignty of Two Masters?

- III) The support base of a Regional Political Party is limited to a particular state because it identifies itself with the region's culture, language, religion etc.
- a) Why are Regional political parties regarded as an obstacle to national unity and national development?
  - b) What is the current role of Regional Political Parties in Indian politics?

Q4 Answer any Four

48

- a) Write a note on the Harm principle of J. S. Mill. Discuss the impact of J. S. Mill's Harm Principle on the Indian Constitution.
- b) Why Karl Marx regarded power as Class power and as a temporary phenomenon? Discuss the main features of the Marxian theory of political obligation.
- c) Explain Truth and Ahimsa as pillars of the Gandhian concept of Satyagraha. Discuss the impact of the Gandhian philosophy on the different provisions of the Indian Constitution.
- d) Discuss the different factors making the Indian Constitution a lengthy constitution.
- e) Write a note on the Reformatory theory of Punishment. What is the view of Jermey Bentham on Punishment ?
- f) Explain the merits of Socialism. What is the status of Right to Property in India after the 44<sup>th</sup> amendment?

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[वेळ: ३ तास]

[ एकूण गुण: १०० ]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

सुचना: सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहेत.

प्र.१.ला खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दोन ओळीत लिहा.

२०

- अ) थॉमस हॉब्स ने राज्याच्या स्वरूपाचे सांगितलेले एक वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा? हॉब्सच्या राजकीय आबंधनाचा एक विचार लिहा.
- ब) मार्क्सवादावर दोन टिका लिहा.
- क) अतिरिक्त मूल्याचा विचार कोणी व का मांडला?
- ड) सत्ता आणि प्रभाव यातील फरक लिहा.
- इ) हितसंबंधी गट म्हणजे काय? महाराष्ट्रातील जातीवर आधारित एक आंदोलन लिहा.
- फ) यशस्वी लोकशाही साठी सक्रिय विरोधी आवश्यक का मानला जातो?
- ग) कायद्याला विरोध का असावा? हा विरोध कशा प्रकारे केले जातो?
- ह) आधुनिक उदारमतवादाची राज्यात काय उपयुक्तता आहे?
- ई) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम २० मधील दोन तरतुदी लिहा.
- ज) कायद्यापुढे समानता आणि कायद्याचे समान संरक्षण यातील फरक लिहा.

प्र.२.रा टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

२०

- अ) विल्फ्रेड पेट्रोच्या मते नेतृत्व गट सिंह आणि कोल्हयाप्रमाणे असतो.
- ब) शिक्षेचा दहशतीचा सिद्धांत
- क) राजकीय सत्तेच्या कार्यात अधिमान्यतेचे महत्व
- ड) मिल व बेथम तुलनात्मक अभ्यास
- इ) मॅक्स वेबरचे अधिसत्तेचे वर्गीकरण
- फ) अन्यायकारी कायद्याच्या विरोधाबाबत टी. एच. ग्रीक ग्रीनेचे मत.

प्र.३.रा कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न सोडवा

१२

- I भारतात मुलभूत अधिकारांच्या अमलबजावणीसाठी न्यायमंडळाकडून आमलात येणारी रिट्स (Writs) ची तरतूद अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. भारतात उपलब्ध असलेल्या पाच घटनात्मक उपाय योजनांच्या (रिट्स) पैकी हे रिट सर्वात महत्वाचे मानले जाते. या आदेशाद्वारे अटक केलेल्या व्यक्तीस न्यायालयासमोर हजर करण्यास सांगितले जाते. ज्यामुळे न्यायालयाला अटक करण्याबाबतची कायदेशीरता पाहता येते.
  - अ) वरील उतान्यात व्यक्त होणारे रिट (writ) ओळखून स्पष्ट करा.
  - ब) भारतात राजकीय न्यायाची हमी देणाऱ्या राज्य घटनेतील तीन तरतुदी सांगा.
- II उपयुक्तता वादाप्रमाणे ज्या कृत्यातून अधिकाधिक उपुक्तता प्राप्त होते ते कृत्य सर्वोत्तम आहे. जास्तीत जास्त लोकांचे जास्तीत जास्त हीत अशी यांची व्याख्या केली जाते.
  - अ) उपयुक्तता वादाच्या विचारप्रणालीचा मुख्य संस्थापक कोण आहे? उपुक्तता वाद आणि सर्वोदय यातील दोन फरक लिहा.

ब) दोन मास्टर्सचे सार्वभौमत्व म्हणजे काय?

III प्रादेशिक पक्ष विशिष्ट राज्यापुरताच मर्यादित असतो. अशा पक्षांची ओळख त्या प्रांताच्या भाषा, धर्म, संस्कृती यातून होते.

अ) प्रादेशिक पक्ष देशाच्या एकात्मतेतील आणि विकासातील अडथळा का मानले जातात?

ब) भारतीय राजकारणात प्रादेशिक पक्षांची आज भूमिका काय आहे?

प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तर लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

अ) मिलच्या "हार्म प्रिन्सीपल" या संकल्पनेवर टीप लिहा. या संकल्पनेचा भारतीय राज्यघटनेवर झालेला परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.

ब) कार्ल मार्क्स सत्तेला वर्गाची सत्ता आणि तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाची सत्ता असे का मानतो. राजकीय आबंधनाचा मार्क्सवादी सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.

क) म. गांधीच्या सत्याग्रहाचे सत्य आणि अहिंसा हे दोन मुख्य आधारस्तंभ आहेत स्पष्ट करा. गांधीजींच्या तत्वज्ञानाचा भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील तरतुदीवरील प्रभाव चर्चा करा.

ड) भारतीय राज्यघटना मोठी होण्यास कारणीभूत ठरलेले घटक स्पष्ट करा.

इ) शिक्षेच्या सुधारणावादी सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा. बेथमचे शिक्षेबाबतचे विचार स्पष्ट करा.

फ) समाजवादाचे गुण स्पष्ट करा. ४४ व्या घटना दुरुस्ती नंतर मालमतेच्या अधिकाराचा भारतातील दर्जा काय आहे.

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Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 60

Q1 Answer the following questions in two sentences. (any six)

12 marks

- What is political obligation? What is the sanction behind political obligation according to the divine right theory of kings?
- What is the difference between the dialectical idealism and dialectical materialism?
- "Who says organization, says oligarchy." Who said this and why?
- What is satyagraha? what are the two pillars of satyagraha
- What is General Will?
- Name two differences between Sarvodaya and utilitarianism.
- Name any two criticisms against Marxism.
- What is the status of Right to Education in India?
- What is an unwritten constitution? Give an example of an unwritten constitution
- Name any two freedoms as given under Article 19 and its reasonable limitation.

Q2. Write short notes. (any two)

12 marks

- State of Nature and the Social Contract as given by John Locke
- India as a Quasi Federal State
- Power and Authority – comparative study
- Balance between judicial Review and parliamentary supremacy as a feature of the Indian Constitution

Q3 Answer any TWO

12 marks

- Immediately after the emergence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), there was suggestion from health experts to make Covid vaccination mandatory. This was against the fact there was evidence of vaccine hesitancy among people. While there was evidence that vaccination would remove the grave public health threat of COVID-19.
  - On the basis of the given facts identify the political theory that will justify mandatory Covid vaccination. What is the basis of intervention in individual freedom according to this theory?
  - What is unjust law? When is the problem of unjust law arises?
- As an interest group in India, FICCI influences the economic policies of India's government by sponsoring discussion forums for economists, civil servants, and industrialists and through informal consultative arrangements with government planners and policy makers.
  - What is the difference between political party and interest groups? Give two examples of interest groups from India.
  - What is Regionalism? Name two factors for the rise of regionalism in India?

3. All Constitution Amendment Bills are not required to be ratified by the state legislatures. Only certain Constitutional Amendments, are required to be ratified by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the states.
- Name any two provisions of the Indian constitution requiring ratification of states.
  - Name any two factors making the Indian constitution a lengthy constitution.
4. Capital punishment, or "the death penalty," is an institutionalized practice designed to result in deliberately executing a person sentenced to death after conviction by a court of law. The term stems from the Latin word 'capitalis' meaning "regarding the head," and originally referred to a beheading.
- Does capital punishment serve as a deterrent? Give reason.
  - Name any two difference between retributive and reformatory theory of punishment.
- Q 4. Answer the following questions in detail. (any Two) **24 marks**
- What is Circulation of Elites as given by Pareto? Why is Power regarded as a temporary Phenomenon by Karl Marx?
  - What is felicific Calculus as given by Jeremy Bentham? Write a note on Article 17 of the Indian constitution and its implementation.
  - What are the main features of socialism? Write a note on the ideal of socialism as given in the Indian Constitution.
  - Write a note on liberalism and its features.

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वेळ: दोन तास

गुण: ६०

प्र. १ खालील प्रश्नांची दोन ते तीन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही सहा)

१२

- अ) राजकीय अबंधन म्हणजे काय? राजाच्या दैवी हक्काच्या सिद्धांता नुसार राजकीय अबंधनामागे कोणती मान्यता असते.?
- ब) द्वंद्वात्मक आदर्शवाद आणि द्वंद्वात्मक भौतिकवाद यातील फरक लिहा.
- क) "संघटना कोण म्हणते, अल्पजनशाही म्हणते?" असे कोण व का म्हणाले?
- ड) सत्याग्रह म्हणजे काय? सत्याग्रहाचे दोन आधार लिहा.
- इ) सामुहिक इहा म्हणजे काय?
- फ) उपयुक्ततावाद आणि सर्वोदय यातील दोन फरक लिहा.
- ग) मार्क्सवादावर केल्या जाणाऱ्या दोन टीका लिहा.
- ह) भारतात शिक्षणाच्या अधिकाराचा दर्जा काय आहे?
- ई) अलिखित राज्यघटना म्हणजे काय? एक उदाहरण लिहा.
- ज) भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या कलम १९ मध्ये सांगितलेली दोन स्वातंत्र्ये त्यांच्या आवश्यक मायदिसह लिहा.

प्र. २ टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन)

१२

- अ) जॉन लॉक ने केलेले निसर्गाचे वर्णन आणि सामाजिक करार.
- ब) भारत एक अर्धसंघराज्य.
- क) सत्ता, अधिसत्ता एक तुलनात्मक अभ्यास.
- ड) भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे एक वैशिष्ट्य - न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन आणि संसदेची सर्वोच्चता यातील संतुलन

प्र. ३ प्रश्न सोडवा (कोणतेही दोन)

१२

- १) कोरोना व्हायरस रोग 2019 (कोविड -19) उद्भवल्यानंतर लगेचच आरोग्य तज्ञांनी कोविड लसीकरण अनिवार्य करण्याची सूचना केली होती. लोकांमध्ये लसीकरणाबाबत संकोच असल्याचे पुरावे याच्या विरोधात असल्याने ही सूचना वेस्तुस्थितीच्या विरुद्ध होती. तर लसीकरणामुळे कोविड-19 चा सार्वजनिक आरोग्याचा गंभीर धोका दूर होईल, असे पुरावे मिळाले होते.
- अ) दिलेल्या तथ्यांच्या आधारे अनिवार्य कोविड लसीकरणाचे औचित्य सिद्ध करणारा राजकीय सिद्धांत ओळखा. या सिद्धांतानुसार व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्यातील हस्तक्षेपाचा आधार काय आहे?
- ब) अन्यायकारक कायदा म्हणजे काय? अन्यायकारक कायदाचा प्रश्न कधी निर्माण होतो?
- २) भारतातील एक हितसंबंधी गट म्हणून फिक्की अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ, नागरी सेवक आणि उद्योगपतींसाठी चर्चा मंच आयोजित करून आणि सरकारी नियोजक आणि धोरण कर्त्यांशी अनौपचारिक सल्लामसलत करून भारत सरकारच्या आर्थिक धोरणांवर प्रभाव पाडते.
- अ) राजकीय पक्ष आणि हितसंबंध गटांमध्ये काय फरक आहे? भारतातील हितसंबंध गटांची दोन उदाहरणे द्या.
- ब) प्रादेशिकता म्हणजे काय? भारतातील प्रादेशिकतेच्या उदया मागील दोन घटकांची नावे सांगा?

- ३) सर्व घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयकांना राज्य विधिमंडळाने मान्यता देण्याची आवश्यकता नाही. केवळ काही घटनादुरुस्तींना अर्धपेक्षा जास्त राज्यांच्या विधिमंडळांनी मान्यता देणे आवश्यक आहे.
- अ) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील राज्यांच्या अनुमोदनाची आवश्यकता असलेल्या कोणत्याही दोन तरतुदींची नावे सांगा.
- ब) भारतीय राज्यघटनेला सर्वात मोठी राज्यघटना बनवणाऱ्या कोणत्याही दोन घटकांची नावे सांगा.
- ४) फाशीची शिक्षा किंवा "मृत्युदंडाची शिक्षा" ही एक संस्थात्मक प्रथा आहे ज्याचा परिणाम म्हणून न्यायालयाने दोषी ठरविल्यानंतर फाशीची शिक्षा सुनावलेल्या व्यक्तीला जाणीवपूर्वक फाशी दिली जाते. कॅपिटल हा शब्द लॅटिन भाषेतील 'कॅपिटलिस' या शब्दापासून उगम पावला आहे, ज्याचा अर्थ "डोक्याशी संबंधित" आहे आणि पूर्वी त्याचा उल्लेख शिराश्चेद असा केला जाई.
- अ) फाशीची शिक्षा दहशत निर्माण करण्याचे काम करते का? कारण द्या.
- ब) शिक्षेचा वितरणात्मक आणि सुधारणात्मक सिद्धांत यातील कोणतेही दोन फरक लिहा.
- प्र. ४ खलील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)
- अ) पॅटोने सांगितलेले अभिज्ञांचे परिसंचरण म्हणजे काय? सत्तेला कार्ल मार्क्सने तात्पुरती घटना का मानले आहे?
- ब) जेरेमी बेंथम यांनी दिलेले फेलिसिफिक कॅलक्युलस म्हणजे काय? भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम १७ आणि त्याची अंमलबजावणी यावर टिपण लिहा.
- क) समाजवादाची मुख्य वैशिष्ट्ये काय आहेत? भारताच्या राज्यघटनेत सांगितलेला समाजवाद यावर टीप लिहा.
- ड) उदारमतवाद म्हणजे काय सांगून उदारमतवादाची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.

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BLS  
Sem-IV

17/12/18

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: All questions are compulsory.

Q1 Answer in not more than two sentences

- a) Name any two factors causing obedience to the state?
- b) Who regarded crime as "Mischief"? What is Primary Mischief?
- c) Cite any two provisions relating to Preventive Detention under Article 22 of the Indian Constitution.
- d) Name any two qualities of Lion like Elites as given by Vilfredo Pareto.
- e) What is the importance of Public opinion for the success of Democracy?
- f) What is the writ of Quo Warranto? Name one condition necessary for the issue of this writ.
- g) Name two differences in the use of force by power and authority.
- h) When was the word Socialism inserted in the preamble to the Indian Constitution? Name any one provision of the Indian Constitution reflecting this ideal of socialism.
- i) Name two differences between the Retributive and the Reformatory theory of punishment.
- j) Name any two features of the Sarvodaya Society as given by Gandhiji.

Q2 Write short notes on any four

- a) Demerits of Socialism
- b) Shift from Negative Liberalism to positive Liberalism
- c) John Locke's perception of Political Obligation
- d) Social Justice as given in the preamble to the constitution of India
- e) Deterrent theory of punishment
- f) Marxism and Gandhism - a comparative study

Q3 Answer any two

- i) Flying of Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) or Drones has been made legal across India from December 1<sup>st</sup> 2018. The Directorate General of Central Aviation adopted a policy for Drone, how they can be flown and the restrictions they have to operate under.
  - a) Identify the type of Authority as given by Max Weber on the basis of the given facts. Name any two features of this type of authority.
  - b) What is the importance of Legitimacy in the exercise of political power?
- ii) John Stuart Mill articulated the Harm Principle which hold that the actions of the individuals should only be limited to prevent harm to other individuals.
  - a) Name any three provisions of the Indian Constitution reflecting the Harm Principle.
  - b) Name any three types of liberty as given by J. S. Mill.

- III) In November 2018, the Maharashtra State Assembly unanimously passed a legislation giving 16 per cent reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for the Maratha community in the state. The Maratha Reservation Agitation under the Maratha Kranti Morcha has been largely peaceful.
- a) Name any two recent caste based reservation agitation in other parts of India
  - b) What is a Political Party? Name two differences between political parties and Interest Groups.

Q4 Answer any Four

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- a) What are the main features of the Marxian theory of power? What are the differences between the Marxian theory of power and the Elite theory of power?
- b) Explain the types of amendment of the Indian constitution. What is the status of the Right to Property in India after the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- c) What is Jeremy Bentham's view on pain and pleasure. Make a comparative study of Mill and Bentham.
- d) Discuss the Gandhian concept of Truth and Ahimsa. Write a note on Resistance to Unjust Laws.
- e) Discuss constitutional supremacy and judicial Review as a feature of the Indian Constitution. What are the unitary features of the Indian constitution?
- f) Write a note on the Marxian theory of Dialectical Materialism. What are the criticisms against Marxism?

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