

**AU-7056**  
**B.A.LL.B. (First Semester)**  
**Examination -2014**  
**Political Science –I**  
**(Concept, Theories and Ideology)**  
**Model Answer**

Prepared by: Shamshad Ansari (Asst. Professor)

**SECTION- A**

**Choose the correct answer:-**

- 1 (i) a J.W. Garner
- (ii) b Aristotle
- (iii) d R.G. Gettel
- (iv) b Marx & Engles
- (v) a David Easton
- (vi) c J.J. Rousseau
- (vii) d John Austin
- (viii) c Karl Marx
- (ix) b Immanuel Kant
- (x) d To provide opportunity for individual development
- (xi) Super -annus
- (xii) David Easton
- (xiii) H.J. Laski
- (xiv) b Plato
- (xv) a T.H. Green

**SECTION B**

Answer- 2

**Introduction –**

The structural functional analysis is also based on the concept of political system. This model of political analysis has been more widely used in the sphere of comparative politics because it provides for standard categories for different type of political systems.

The approach was developed by Almond and Powell.

There after ----

Diagram and

Brief Discussion of Structural- functional Approach.

Conclusion

### **Answer 3.**

#### **Introduction**

John Locke considered human being “pretty decent fellows” who can live in a moral way even without state. In a state of nature they have no interpretation of law. That created trouble, anarchy and disorder.

2. Brief Explanation of Human Nature which has been discussed by Locke.

3. Meaning of Social Contract

**Explanation- Locke deal with two contracts-** social and governmental

- i. Social contract- It lead to the establishment of civil society, man does not give up his all rights but only right of health, liberty and possession. Society transfers new power to its member to from government. Society can punish his member.
- ii. Governmental contract- consent of the people are the of all source of government authority. If government fail to protect life and property of people then they have right to dismiss it.

#### **Conclusion**

### **Answer- 4**

#### **Introduction**

Origin and Development of Welfare State.

Article 39 & 41 of Indian Constitution can discussed for the shape of welfare schemes.

It must promote the interest of society.

1. Establish schools and hospital other to meet the needs of the people
2. It should uphold the right and needs of his member
3. It must stand for free society

### **Answer – 5**

#### **Introduction to State**

The concept of the state has figured as the central theme of traditional political theory according to R.G. Gettel ‘political science being and the end with the state’

**Rise and Growth of the Modern –Nation State.**

The Tribal State

The Oriental Empire

The Greek-city State

The Roman World Empire

The Feudal State

The Modern Nation-State

### **Answer-6**

#### **Introduction**

In consonance with the requirements of scientific methods political science proceeded many stages Deductive and Inductive methods is one of them.

1. Inductive Method- Being the first method or primary method of applying human reason to investigation of thoughts and facts. It is reasoning from particular to general. It involves philosophical thoughts. It is empirical and logical in nature. Induction used to collect facts or data to generalise them or draw inter furnace from which they become a principle or law.

2. Deductive Method- It is use to investigate implication of given premises it depends upon reason supplied by induction. Deductive is basis of all scientific enquiries reasoning from general to particular. Deductive method draw conclusion from a principle or law.

Conclusion

### **Answer – 7**

#### **Introduction-**

Traditional study of politics was based on philosophy. Philosophy is primarily concern with an enquiry in to the essence of reality, limits of knowledge, nature of truth, relation between man and universe, the foundation of morality beauty and so on.

Plato, Rousseau, Hegel are the main advocate of this method the philosophical method is speculative and deductive in nature.

1. Philosophical approach is great for laying down principles for whose realisation the state is supposed to exist.
2. It suggests best form of political institution.
3. Plato project his imagination in idealistic state like Athens and Sparta
4. Philosophical takes account in value which cannot be excluded from the study of politics.

5. It prevent political scientist from getting lost in the world of mere facts and experiments.

### **Answer-8**

#### **Introduction**

Gender perspective on power is represented by feminist theory. It recognizes the division of society into two broad categories on the basis of gender : Men and Women

Chief exponent of feminist theory.

Conclusion

## **Section -C**

### **Answer-09**

#### **Introduction**

The concept of the state has figured as the central theme of traditional political theory according to R.G. Gettel 'political science being and the end with the state'

Development of the State

Details explanation on following points-

1. The tribal state
2. The Oriental Empire:
3. Greek city states:
4. The Roman Empire:
5. The feudal state:
6. The Nation state:
7. Modern Nation –State

Conclusions

### **Answer- 10**

#### **Introduction**

This is the pioneering model of political analysis. It conceive politics in terms of a political system. Detail explanation of System Approach

Diagram which has been given by David Easton

Detail Explanation of Environment, input support, demand, output feedback, policy, Authoritative allocation of Values etc.

Conclusion

## **Answer-11**

### **Introduction**

Theory of Social Contract

Chief Exponent of Social Contract Theory (Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and J.J. Rousseau)

Outline of the theory

The state of nature, according to Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau

Term of the contract, according to Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau

Conclusion