

**Modal answer paper**

AS-2066

M.A. (Third Semester) Examination-2013

(Compulsory)

Political Science Paper XI (Contemporary Political Theory)

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**Section A**

1. (i) Three stages of knowledge are: Ontological, Religious and Positive knowledge
- (ii) Behavioural Movement
- (iii) David B Truman
- (iv) Louis Althusser
- (v) John Watkins Chapman
- (vi) John Rawls
- (vi) Karl Marx
- (vii) Frankfurt school
- ix) C B Macpherson
- (x) Hannah Arendt

**Section B**

2. In this question students are expected to describe the debates on ideology particularly after Second World War. How the emergence of bipolar world and the process of decolonisation was creating an alternative for the modal of development. The debates on development and democracy were prime concerns for all the social scientist and policy makers. These debates must be seen in the light of disintegration of the socialist ideology and Fall of Berlin Wall which had established capitalism particularly liberalised version of socialism and socialised version of liberalism were tried. Here students are expected to write with the reference to the debates initiated by Francis Fukuyama and his book 'The End of History' and various other famous books like Political Man by S M Lipset, 'The End of Ideology' by Daniell Bell, J K Galbraith( The New Industrial State) etc. on development discourses.

3. In this question students should start describing the important changes which were taking place after the emergence of behavioural movement with the writings of David Easton and others. Discussion on new discourses that came out during 1970s, the writings of John Rawls and others. All other movements like feminism, environmentalism and others movements were taking place at the same time simultaneously. Current trends can be categorised into different heads like Hermeneutics, Behaviouralism Post- Behaviouralism, Neo- Behaviouralism, Normative and Empirical, Libertarianism and Communitarianism, Postmodernism, feminism, environmentalism, sustainable development etc.

4. Brief Biographical Sketch of Hannah Arendt and her writings and important books. Second part should be in detail explanation from her books like *On Revolution*, *Human Condition*, *On Totalitarianism*, *On Violence*. Her ideas on power and revolution. Whether she was a liberal or statist. Her notion of civil philosophy rather than political philosophy. Her classification of work, labour and action. How she sees the notion of political participation of community. Next part should consist of important criticism raised against her notion, where her classification is not much clear on work, labor and action. Finish with a brief conclusion.

5. A brief sketch of his life and biography. His ideas on the nature of political theory. His study on human nature. His commitment to Possessive Individualism including his historical classification, whether he was a champion of market liberalism or was supporting individual's freedom. Certain criticisms, which are levelled against Macpherson.

6. In the light of his two famous books 'Philosophy and modes of experience' and 'Towards *On Human Conduct*' his contribution toward conservatism. His efforts to establish a link with the writings of R G Collingwood and F Bradley. He was a champion of historical development of political philosophy. His idea of Enterprise Association and Civil association. Criticisms and Conclusion.

7. Start with his Brief biography. Rejection of Historicism. Focus on Methodological Individualism. Concept of Incremental change. The main arguments in his books 'Open Society' and 'Poverty of Historicism'. Criticism and conclusion.

8. The main tenets of Behaviouralism propounded by David Easton. His ideas on post-behaviouralism. Different dimensions of behavioural movement particularly the developments of various other modals like input-output, structural functional etc.