

GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR
 Course: Political Theory
 Semester-II (Batch: 2016-21)

End Semester Examination: April-May 2017

Date: 9th May, 2017

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions:

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in line.
- Do not write any thing on the question paper.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answers.
- No questions or clarifications can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.

Part-A

Answer the any two of following (max. 500 words)

Marks
 (2x9=
 18)

- Q.1 The Economist (4 July, 2016) in an article titled read: "*Curbs on free speech are growing tighter. It is time to speak out; Without the contest of ideas, the world is timid and ignorant.*" Discuss this statement in the light of JS Mill's defence on the freedom of speech and expression.
- Q.2 Kautilya is regarded as a great theorist of inter-state relations. His views on foreign policy constitute a brilliant, comprehensive and logical analysis of all aspects of relations between the States. Kautilya propounded the theory which is almost universally applicable. Even today, an immediate neighbouring State is an enemy and a neighbor's neighbour who is separated from oneself is a friend. Discuss Kautilya's views on maintaining and expanding the security and power of the State.
- Q.3 Jeremy Bentham applied utilitarian principles to the discussion on a great variety of political, legal and administrative problems and, some of the best arguments were in favour of important reforms. Discuss Bentham's view of utilitarianism while highlighting the means suggested to ensure the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

Part-B

Answer any four of the following briefly (max. 150 words)

(4x6=
 24)

- Q.4 Why reformation of the patriarchal family system was important for JS Mill?
- Q.5 Democracy would sustain if the society is egalitarian socially, economically and politically. Discuss and justify Ambedkar's view on the need to find the Indian democracy on the principle of egalitarianism.
- Q.6 According to Rawls, the basic structure is the primary subject of justice, as its effects are so profound and present from the start. Discuss the suggestions put forth by Rawls in ensuring that justice is fair.
- Q.7 Explain Aristotle's view on Citizenship. How would the feminists of today react to the

conception of his views?

- Q.8 For Machiavelli, a successful ruler or State is one which would be able to acquire, maintain, consolidate power. How far are his advice practical or is it immoral? Substantiate your arguments with illustration from any contemporary leaders.
- Q.9 Plato looked at education as an instrument of reform; for it would mould and transform human souls. Discuss how education is a key to the realisation of new social order?

Part-C

Answer any one of the following (max.100 words)

(1x4=04)

- Q.10 What are the sources of law according to Kautilya?
- Q.11 Discuss Ambedkar's view on Socialism and Democracy.
- Q.12 How is the concept of virtue as espoused by Aristotle's in Eudemean Ethics and Machiavelli in the Prince?

Part-D

- Q.13 Read the statements given below and answer the question accordingly.

(04)

Addressing the 52nd Convocation of IIM Calcutta, President Pranab Mukherjee encouraged students to be dissentious but not be intolerant.

President Pranab Mukherjee on Saturday once again reiterated the need for free speech and for embracing liberal ideas in order to create a "sensitive and alive citizenry".

President Mukherjee was addressing the 52nd Convocation of Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Calcutta.

"Institutions must allow an atmosphere of free debate, discussions and dissent but not conflict and confrontation. The atmosphere should be free from violence, not just physical but also mental," the President said.

"India's campuses are known for its liberalism, confluence of various thoughts and ideas. Let there be debate, disagreement and dissentment but not intolerance," he said.

At a time when the allegation against the ruling dispensation at the Centre is that it is often intolerant towards opposing views, the President Mukherjee stressed on the need to accept criticism of others.

"India is the land of Buddha and Gandhi. We accept, absorb and embrace but never reject anybody," he reminded the students.

Question

What major philosophy is President Pranab Mukherjee referring to? Give illustration from a philosopher you have learnt in your subject.
