

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
GANDHINAGAR****Course: Introduction to Political Science  
Semester-I (Batch: 2019-24)****End Semester Examination: October-2019****Date: 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2019****Duration: 3 hours****Max. Marks: 50****Instructions:**

- Read the questions carefully and write the answers in the given answer book.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Do not write anything 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 any two of the following (Word limit: max. 400 words)****Marks  
(2x10  
=20)**

- Q.1 Hobbes and Locke provides a contrasting image of human nature in their theory of social contract. Discuss the philosophies of Hobbes and Locke outlining the state of nature, the social contract theory, the characteristic of sovereignty and form of Government.
- Q.2 David Miller theory of justice provides a philosophically coherent theory and illustrates how different principles are to be used in different social contexts to ensure social justice. Discuss the statement and justify as to the relevance of the theory.
- Q.3 To what extent do you think the pluralists' criticism of Austin's concept of sovereignty is justified? Do you think that, power alliances, world economy, international organisations and international law have really affected state sovereignty? Justify.

**Part-B****Answer any three of the following (Word limit: max. 200 words)****(3x6=  
18)**

- Q.4 Briefly discuss the conditions wherein according to Locke the contract ceases to be in force and where the government could be altered, amended and legitimately dissolved.
- Q.5 Discuss the core principle of the Marxist theory/perspective of the state.
- Q.6 How does Rousseau contrast the original state of human at birth with the condition in which they often finds themselves?
- Q.7 The sovereignty of the people or popular sovereignty is a significant principle in which nations reside upon and which is created with the consent of the citizens. Critically examine the statement in the light of the theories of sovereignty.

**Part-C****Answer any two of the following (Word limit: max. 100- 50 words)****(2x3=06)**

- Q.8 Discuss Weber's classification of authority and legitimacy.
- Q.9 Discuss the various source of legitimacy.
- Q.10 Identify and briefly discuss the three faces of power as espoused by Keith Boulding.

**Part-D****Read the statements given below and answer the question accordingly.****(2x3=06)**

- Q.11 Freedom's become an avenue to spew venom on those who are different, says Justice Chandrachud, Indian Express, August 18, 2019

Underlining the importance of art in creating a more inclusive society, Justice D Y Chandrachud on Saturday said, "The freedom for art to expand in all directions is necessary for humanity's collective progress. The danger lies when freedom is suppressed, whether by the state, by the people or even by art itself. Ironically, a globally networked society has rendered us intolerant of those who do not conform. Freedom has become an avenue to spew venom on those who think, speak, eat, dress and believe differently."

Justice Chandrachud observed, "Art which challenges the status quo may necessarily appear radical from the view point of the state but that is not a reason to suppress art... We increasingly witness today a world of intolerance, where art is suppressed, defaced, and co-opted. Attacks on art are attacks on freedom itself... Art grants a voice and narrative to oppressed communities, resisting majoritarian hegemony... This is to be cherished and protected," he said.

"Let's not forget all art is political. If it were not, art would be merely an ornament of colour, words or music," Justice Chandrachud said. Delivering his nearly 50-minute lecture before a room packed with prominent members of the legal, theatre and art fraternity, he said the "lived experiences of oppressed communities" are often excluded from mainstream art. "The threat to restricting art may arise within art itself as a result of dominance of privileged groups over the domain of art and literature... By denying certain communities a voice and a narrative, art can itself be oppressive and enabling of a hegemonic culture," he said. "Let's not forget all art is political. If it were not, art would be merely an ornament of colour, words or music," he said.

**Answer the following:**

- (a) Which type of liberty is being highlighted in the speech?
- (b) Art foster social debate and therefore freedom of art like other freedom is important. Briefly examine the statement.

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