

School of Law

Bachelor of Law
ETE - Jun 2023

Time : 3 Hours

Marks : 100

Sem II - K1UD221T / BLA01132

Political Science-II

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

1. Describe Socrates' emphasis on didactic method and the pursuit of wisdom for seeking knowledge. How relevant do you find his teachings in today's society? K1 CO1 (5)
2. Describe briefly the meaning of 'Dialectical Materialism'? K2 CO1 (5)
3. Find out the reasonability in the following statement: "Inequality is justified if it is open to all and benefits all". K1 CO1 (5)
4. Illustrate Plato's understanding of 'Ideal State' and 'Justice' using his philosophical framework. K2 CO2 (10)
5. Analyse Thomas Hobbes and John Locke 's view on the role of government in securing peace and protecting the rights of citizens? K3 CO3 (10)
- 6) Discuss the concept of original position in Rawls' theory, and how does it contribute to the determination of just principles in society? Give examples to support your answer. K4 CO3 (10)

OR

- Evalute Thomas Hobbes and John Locke's different perspectives on the role of consent and popular sovereignty in political legitimacy? K4 CO3 (10)
7. Evaluate major contributions of Aristotle to western philosophy? K3 CO3 (10)
 8. Differentiate between Plato, Aristotle, and Socrates in their understanding of the ideal role of the State in society? How does it contribute to the well-being of its citizens? K4 CO2 (15)
 - 9) Analyse Amartya Sen's Capability approach to Justice. How effective do you think this theory is in addressing systemic inequalities and structural injustices? K5 CO4 (15)

OR

- Illustrate the thoughts and views of Medieval thinkers St. Augustine and St. Aquinas. K5 CO4 (15)
10. Defend or criticize any of the following philosophers based on their perspectives and theories on State, Law, Morality and Justice and its implications or relevance for contemporary society: (You can use one philosopher's views to argue/criticize against another philosopher) K5 CO4 (15)

1. Plato
2. Niccolò Machiavelli
3. Thomas Hobbes
4. John Locke
5. John Rawls