



Name:

Enrolment No:

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2022**

**Course: Political Thought and Administrative Thinkers**

**Program: BA PPA**

**Course Code: BAPP 1008**

**Semester: I**

**Time: 03 hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:**

- *Your answers must be “brief & to the point”.*
- *You may use a calculator if required. Cellphones / Tablets / Laptops / Books / Notes etc. are NOT allowed.*

**SECTION A**  
**10Q x 2M = 20 Marks**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1.	What is a ‘constitution?’	2	CO1
Q 2.	What is a ‘legislature?’	2	CO1
Q 3.	Define ‘sovereignty.’	2	CO1
Q 4.	What is ‘Marxism?’	2	CO1
Q 5.	What is ‘cosmopolitanism?’	2	CO1
Q 6.	Distinguish between ‘normative’ and ‘empirical’ political science.	2	CO2
Q 7.	What is ‘class consciousness?’	2	CO1
Q 8.	What is meant by ‘hegemony?’	2	CO1
Q 9.	Define ‘totalitarianism.’	2	CO1
Q 10.	What is meant by ‘structural racism?’	2	CO1

**Please Turn Over**

**SECTION B**  
**4Q x 5M = 20 Marks**

<b>Q 11.</b>	Using examples, briefly distinguish between ‘priority of science’ and ‘priority of prudence’ citing Karl Marx and Edmund Burke.	<b>5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q 12.</b>	Citing Thomas Hobbes, briefly discuss ‘the social contract.’	<b>5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q 13.</b>	Briefly explain the three main ways normative political scientists have tried to answer questions like “What is a good citizen?”	<b>5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q 14.</b>	“Civil liberties are discussed from the viewpoint of individuals and the civil rights are from the viewpoint of groups.” – Using examples, briefly explain the above statement.	<b>5</b>	<b>CO2</b>

**SECTION C**  
**3Q x 10M = 30 Marks**

<b>Q 15.</b>	<p><b><u>COMPULSORY</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><u>[5 marks each]</u></span></p> <p><u>CHOOSE TWO (2)</u> political thinkers from the list below and briefly analyze their contributions to the <i>Political Ideologies</i>:</p> <p>A. Aristotle B. John Stuart Mill C. John Locke</p>	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>Q 16.</b>	<p><b><u>COMPULSORY</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><u>[5 marks each]</u></span></p> <p>Briefly illustrate <u>ANY TWO (2)</u> concepts:</p> <p>A. Democratic Liberalism B. The Political Spectrum C. “Gerrymandering”</p>	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>Q 17.</b>	<p><b><u>ATTEMPT ANY ONE</u></b></p> <p><b>17.1.</b> “If Hobbes, Locke, and Hume are correct, one might conclude that the two most fundamental purposes of government are to protect individuals from one another and to provide public goods.” – How does this view differ or resonate the Gandhi’s philosophy of welfare?</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>17.2.</b> Analyze the idea of ‘rational legitimacy’ citing Max Weber’s analyses on (a) rational reflection, (b) emotional sentiment, and (c) respect for the government.</p>	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>

**Please Turn Over**

**SECTION D**  
**2Q x 15M = 30 Marks**

<b>Q 18.</b>	<p><b><u>COMPULSORY</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><u>[5 marks each]</u></span></p> <p>(a) Describe the importance of a free press both in India and abroad.</p> <p>(b) Analyze how ownership affects both media content and consumers and why it is relevant in the study of politics.</p> <p>(c) “Every time a newspaper dies, even a bad one, the country moves a little closer to authoritarianism.” – Richard Kluger, Pulitzer Award winner journalist.</p> <p>Considering the above statement, explain why trusts in the media have steadily declined in the age of twitter and facebook.</p>	<b>15</b>	<b>CO4</b>														
<b>Q 19.</b>	<p><b><u>ATTEMPT ANY ONE</u></b></p> <p><b>19.1.</b> Explain why does ‘democracy’ matter for global development and international political economy? Interpret your understanding in reference to the ‘modernization theory’ and the following graph.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Trade Openness Index, 1870–2019</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <caption>Trade Openness Index Data (1870-2019)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Trade Openness Index (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1870</td> <td>17.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1914</td> <td>29.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1945</td> <td>10.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1980</td> <td>39.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>61.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>53.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><small>Note: The trade openness index is defined as the sum of world exports and imports divided by world GDP. 1870 to 1949 data are from Klasing and Milionis (2014); 1950 to 2019 data are from Penn World Tables (9.1).</small></p> </div> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>19.2.</b> On <i>The Laura Flanders Show</i>, author/activist Arundhati Roy speaks on the ‘western myth’ of Mahatma Gandhi in the context of her ‘new’ introduction to the “<i>Annihilation of Caste</i>,” an undelivered speech written in 1936, by Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar. Discuss the Gandhi-Ambedkar debate considering caste and religion, and their intersectionality.</p>	Year	Trade Openness Index (%)	1870	17.6%	1914	29.0%	1945	10.1%	1980	39.5%	2008	61.1%	2019	53.5%	<b>15</b>	<b>CO4</b>
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