



Name:

Enrolment No:

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

**Course: Politico-Legal Thought**

**Program: B.A. Legal Studies**

**Course Code: CLCC1012**

**Semester : I**

**Time : 03 hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**SECTION A**  
**(5Qx2M=10Marks)**

S. No.	Objective Type Questions/Definitions	Marks	CO
Q 1	Surplus Value according to Karl Marx	2	CO2
Q 2	State of Nature	2	CO2
Q 3	Mention three features of Plato's Ideal State	2	CO2
Q 4	"Man is born free but everywhere in chain". Explain	2	CO1
Q 5	Trusteeship	2	CO3

**SECTION B**  
**(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)**

	Short Answer Questions		
Q 6	Explain Machiavelli's attitude toward religion and morality	5	CO2
Q 7	Examine the theory of General Will expressed by Rousseau	5	CO3
Q 8	The main features of medieval politico-legal thought.	5	CO1
Q 9	Briefly write St Augustine's view on the separation of the church and State	5	CO2

**SECTION-C**  
**(2Qx10M=20 Marks)**

	Descriptive/Analytical Questions		
Q 10	Write an essay on Bentham's Utilitarian political ideas.	10	CO4
Q 11	Discuss the contribution made by Ambedkar toward Indian Constitutional principles.	10	CO4

**SECTION-D**  
**(2Qx25M=50 Marks)**

<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>(2Qx25M=50 Marks)</b>			
	<i>Case Studies/ Application Based Questions</i>		
Q 12	<p>The emphasis on harmony in Socialist society was inconsistent with the first proposition of the democratic theory. Marxism did not offer any clue to the distribution of political power in a Socialist society, and was equally ambiguous on the concept of majority rule. The introduction of universal adult franchise in Germany in 1866, the electoral reforms in England in 1867 and 1884, and the mushrooming of socialist parties, weakened the essential proposition of the state as an instrument of oppression, controlled by the bourgeois minority exploiting and oppressing the proletarian majority. The reforms gave the workers an opportunity to control the state by winning the majority of votes, and thereby seats in the parliament. “Marx’s politics is based on particular qualities of the bourgeois state in the nineteenth century”. Marxism in theory and practice could never provide a primer for constitution-based representative democracy. The important fact to note was that “neither Marx nor Lenin spoke of a law governed state ... because they considered that the state would inevitably wither away”.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>a. “The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle,” Discuss the statement with the help of classical Marxian prepositions.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>b. What did Marx mean by the economic structure of society contributed by its relations of productions is the real foundation of society? Critically evaluate the Marxian political philosophy and its contemporary relevance or irrelevance.</i></p>	<b>25</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q 13	<p>The idea that justice is something natural, something that is found in the nature, follows quite naturally from the above argument. What does Aristotle mean by nature? The nature simple means the nature of things, especially that of man. Thus, it can be concluded that justice is not something that is to be imposed from the outside, instead it is something that is already there within the nature of thing, nature of man. Now, one can understand the Aristotle’s idea of law from the perspective of justice by taking law as an opinion of the just which is considered to be true by a given political society or city. Thus a political city assumes or thinks that what it considers to be law includes what nature considers to be true of justice. Having said that, it should be noted that law is not mere opinion, it is much more powerful than that, for it encompasses all beliefs and understanding that a political community holds to be true. These beliefs include the justification of the community of the particular way of existence and also its claim regarding its rule being the best type of rule for the people that are its subjects. Thus, we can conclude that for Aristotle law of a political society is its authoritative opinion concerning what the community holds to just and unjust, and also what the society or, at least, the ruling class of the society considers to be true about the political society or community.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>a. What are the types of justice Aristotle talk about? And how it is different from Plato’s views on Justice.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>b. What does Aristotle mean by rule of law? And compare it with modern views on rule of law.</i></p>	<b>25</b>	<b>CO4</b>