

M.A
POLITICAL SCIENCE
SHORT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
PAPER NO 1 ANCIENT AND
MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHTS
YEAR 2015

Q.1 Define the Ideal state of plato?

Ans. The good life is possible only in and through society (State). Society is a natural institution. Man is essentially a social and political animal. The State exists for the sake of the good life. Now according to Plato, the aim of the good society is neither freedom, nor economic well-being. Rather, the aim of the good society is justice. A true State, therefore, must be conformed to justice (the Ideal of which exists in the World of Forms); And so the state does not decide what is just. Justice is an object of knowledge, that is, it is one of the forms.

Q.2 Men is a social and political animal who said? ✓

Ans. Aristotle.

Q.3 Who is the father of political science? ✓

Ans. Aristotle.

Q.4 Republic is a book or not? ✓

Ans. Yes, Republic is book.

Q.5. What do you mean by Polis?

Ans. A polis was the typical structure of a community in the ancient Greek world. A polis consisted of an urban centre, often fortified and with a sacred centre built on a natural acropolis or harbor, which controlled a surrounding territory (chora) of land.

✓ Q.6 Brave like lion and cunning like a fox who said?

Ans. Niccolò Machiavelli

✓ Q.7 Name the author of Prince?

Ans. Niccolò Machiavelli

✓ Q.8 Define state of nature?

Ans. The state of nature is a concept used in moral and political philosophy, religion, social contract theories and international law to denote the hypothetical conditions of what the lives of people might have been like before societies came into existence.

✓ Q.9 What is social contract theory?

Ans. social contract is a theory or model, originating during the Age of Enlightenment, that typically addresses the questions of the origin of society and the legitimacy of the authority of the state over the individual.

✓ Q.10 Name the author of Leviathan?

Ans. Thomas Hobbs.

✓ Q.11 What is General will?

Ans. The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to contribute personally to the formation of the general will. The law is the expression of the general will. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in its eyes, are equally admissible to all public dignities, positions, and employments, according to their capacities, and without any other distinction than that of their virtues and their talents.

✓ Q.12 Man is born free but everywhere he is in chain?

Ans. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

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YEAR 2014

✓ Q.1 Define "utopian"

Ans. Founded upon ideas envisioning perfection in social and political organization: a utopian community.

✓ Q.2 Name Plato's Teacher?

Ans. Socrates.

✓ Q.3 Define City State?

Ans. A city-state is a sovereign state that consists of a city and its dependent territories.

✓ Q.4 Define Philosopher King?

Ans. The Platonic ideal of a ruler, philosophically trained and enlightened.

✓ Q.5 Who is called "The father of political science"

Ans. Aristotle.

Q.6 Separation from society Either is a God or a Beast who said?

Ans. Aristotle.

Q.7 Republic is Book or Not?

Ans. Yes, Republic is Book.

Q.8 Cumming like a fox and brave like a Lion Who said?

Ans. Niccolò Machiavelli

✓ Q.9 Who wrote the "Leviathan"?

Ans. Thomas Hobbes.

✓ Q.10 Define the Natural Society of Thomas Hobbs?

Ans. The state of nature is "natural" in one specific sense only. For Hobbes political authority is *artificial*: in the "natural" condition human beings lack government, which is an authority created by men. What is Hobbes's reasoning here? He claims that the only authority that naturally exists among human beings is that of a mother over her child, because the child is so very much weaker than the mother (and indebted to her for its survival).

Q.11 Define General Will?

Ans. The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to contribute personally, or through their representatives, to its formation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in its eyes, are equally admissible to all public dignities, positions, and employments, according to their capacities and without any other restriction than the equal duties and taxes.

✓ Q.12 Define the Surplus value?

Ans. surplus-value in an economy (Marx refers to the mass or volume of surplus-value) is basically equal to the sum of net distributed and undistributed profit, net interest, net rents, net tax on production and various net receipts associated with royalties, licensing, leasing, certain honorariums etc.

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YEAR 2013

✓ Q.1 Social Contract Theory?

Ans. social contract is a theory or model, originating during the Age of Enlightenment, that typically addresses the questions of the origin of society and the legitimacy of the authority of the state over the individual.

✓ Q.2 Political Philosophy?

Ans. Political philosophy is the study of fundamental questions about the state, government, politics, liberty, justice and the enforcement of a legal code by authority.

✓ Q.3 Dialectic theory of hegel?

Ans. Dialectic is a discourse between two or more people holding different points of view about a subject but wishing to establish the truth through reasoned arguments.

✓ Q.4 Worst Govts By Aristotle?

Ans. He contrasts aristocracy with oligarchy, democracy, and *politeia* by pointing out that these forms of government concern themselves only with questions of wealth. Aristocracy, on the other hand, confers benefits on the basis of merit, with the result that those who most deserve to govern do in fact govern.

Q.5 Conciliar Movement?

Ans. The Conciliar Movement was a Christian reform movement in the 14th and 15th centuries in the Roman Catholic Church which held that final authority in spiritual matters resided with the Church as a corporation of Christians, embodied by a general church council, not with the Pope. This movement occurred in Western Europe. Conciliarism was started by Pope Innocent III and is still used today in France.

✓ Q.6 Representative Democracy?

Ans. Representative democracy is a system of government in which all eligible citizens vote on representatives to pass laws for them.

✓ Q.7 General Will?

Ans. In political philosophy, the general will is the will of the people as a whole. The term was made famous by 18th-century French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

✓ Q.8 Virtue is knowledge?

Ans. The relation between virtue and knowledge is at the heart of the Socratic view of human excellence, but it also points to a central puzzle of the Platonic dialogues.

Q.9 City of God?

Ans. *The City of God* is a book of Christian philosophy written in Latin by Augustine of Hippo in the early 5th century AD. The book was in response to allegations that Christianity brought about the decline of Rome and is considered one of Augustine's most important works, standing alongside *The Confessions*.

✓ Q.10 Utilitarianism?

Ans. Utilitarianism is a theory in normative ethics holding that the best moral action is the one that maximizes utility.

Q.11 Father Of the politics?

Ans. Aristotle.

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YEAR 2012

Q.1 Define General will by Rousseau?

Ans. The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to contribute personally, or through their representatives, to its formation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in its eyes, are equally admissible to all public dignities, positions, and employments, according to their capacities, and without any other distinction than that of their virtues and their talents.

Q.2 Define Fascism?

Ans. A political philosophy, movement, or regime (as that of the Fascist) that exalts nation and often race above the individual and that stands for a centralized autocratic government headed by a dictatorial leader, severe economic and social regimentation, and forcible suppression of opposition.

Q.3 Who can visit: JobsInBalochistan.com

Ans. Until philosophers are kings or the kings and princes of this world have the spirit and power of philosophy and political greatness and wisdom meet in one cities will never rest from their evils nor the human race.

Q.9- Define theory of checks and balance?

Ans. Theory of Checks and Balances. The concept of constitutional checks arose as an outgrowth of the classical theory of separation of powers, by which the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of government were held properly to be vested in three different units. The purpose of this, and of the later development of checks and balances, was to ensure that governmental power would not be used in an abusive manner. However, in its original form, the concept involved social classes rather than government departments.

Q.10 What is the concept of Surplus value?

Ans. "Surplus value" is a translation of the German word "Mehrwert", which simply means value added (when the sales revenue is less than the cost of materials used up). Conventionally, value-added is equal to the sum of gross wage income and gross profit income.

Q.11 On which subjects David Hume wrote books?

Ans. Morals and politics.

Q.12 Define Sovereignty by Jean Bodin?

Ans. Jean Bodin's definition of the sovereign, as a ruler beyond human law and subject only to divine or natural law, established the characteristics of the divine right of kings. Sovereignty was absolute, and indivisible, but it exercised itself only in the public sphere, not in the private. Sovereignty did not expire with the death of the person who held it, it was not the property of an individual.

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Q.13 Write the name of two important books of Machiavelli?

- The Prince.
- The Discourses on Livy.

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YEAR 2011

Q.1 Define Totalitarianism?

Ans. Totalitarianism is a political system where the state recognizes no limits to its authority and strives to regulate every aspect of public and private life wherever feasible.

Q.2 What is platonic justice?

- It is the souls unity with itself.
- Plato believes that the soul is the decider in justice.
- Plato's justice would be a game changing aspect in current day society.

Q.3 What is church state conflict?

Ans. Church and state conflict in medieval Europe includes the relationship between the Christian church and the various monarchies and other states in Europe, between the end of Roman authority in the West in the fifth century and the beginnings of the Reformation in the early sixteenth century.

✓ Q.4 What is meant by political unity?

Ans. Political unity means that all parties have decided to work together towards a common cause. It doesn't mean they all belong to the same party, but that they are willing to put aside their differences to accomplish the task at hand.

✓ Q.5 Describe four pains describe by Bentham?

- The pains of privation.
- The pains of the senses.
- The pains of awkwardness.
- The pains of enmity.

✓ Q.6 Name three essential parts of Govt?

- Legislative.
- Executive.
- Judicial.

✓ Q.7 What is proletarian Dictatorship?

Ans. Dictatorship of the proletariat refers to a state in which the proletariat, or the working class, has control of political power.

✓ Q.8 Name any two books of Machiavelli?

- The Prince (Paperback)
- The Malice of Fortune (Hardcover)

Q.9 What is the meant by constitutional Revolution?

Ans. constitutional revolutions that have defined and redefined the nation and its people. Constitutional revolutions occur in many ways. They may emerge from expressions of popular will

that manifest themselves through dialogic exchanges among courts, politicians, bureaucrats, social movements, and citizens.¹ They may alternatively spring from court-centric showdowns in which judges give concrete meaning to ambiguous or indeterminate.

Q.10 Introduce Rousseau's General will?

Ans. The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to contribute personally, or through their representatives, to its formation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in its eyes, are equally admissible to all public dignities, positions, and employments, according to their capacities, and without any other distinction than that of their virtues and their talents.

Q.11 Define Aristocracy?

Ans. An aristocracy is a form of government where a small group of elites rule. Aristocrats, or the ruling elites, tend to enjoy both social and economic prestige as well as political power.

Q.12 Introduce philosopher king by plato?

Ans. Philosopher kings are the rulers of Plato's utopian city of Kallipolis. If his ideal states to ever come into being, "philosophers [must] become kings...or those now called kings [must]...genuinely and adequately philosophize"

Q.13 what is meant by representative Govt by J.S.Mill?

Ans. Mill argues for representative government, the ideal form of government in his opinion. One of the more notable ideas Mill puts forth in the book is that the business of government representatives is not to make legislation. Instead, Mill suggests that representative bodies such as parliaments and senates are best suited to be places of public debate on the various opinions held by the population and to act as watchdogs of the professionals who create and administer laws and policy. In his words.

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Stoic thinkers?

A11. The Stoic thinkers concerned themselves with traditional philosophical issues such as logical problems, the nature and structure of matter, and the origins and eventual fate of the cosmos.

Renaissance?

The Renaissance was a cultural movement that profoundly affected European intellectual life in the early modern period.

Despotism?

Dictatorship: a form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.)

Renaissance

Who are Sophists?

Sophism can mean two very different things: In the modern definition, a sophism is a confusing or illogical argument used for deceiving someone.

Who wrote the book De Jure Belli Pacis?

De Jure Belli ac Pacis, by Hugo Grotius. Translated by A. C. Campbell London, 1814.

Hobbes's natural law?

Hobbes believed that the laws of nature were eternal for on them depended the maintenance of peace, a condition necessary for fullest satisfaction of human desires.

Who is the father of international Law?

A17. Hugo Grotius, Holland, jurist, father of international law

Social contract?

The term social contract describes a broad class of philosophical theories whose subjects are implied agreements by which people form nations and maintain a social order.

Locke's views on Natural Rights of Man?

Locke believed that people were naturally cooperative and that left to themselves they would form communities with rules and laws. Locke believed that people only needed to give up some of their rights and freedoms in order to peacefully coexist. He believed that people could have law and order and still

maintain basic freedoms

Who gave the modern concept of Sovereignty?

Jean Bodin was the first theorist to formulate a modern concept of sovereignty.

Plato's "Ideal State"

Plato believed that the ideal state comprises members of three distinct classes: rulers, soldiers, and the people.

Polity?

A22. Polity means civil order; the form of government of a social organization or a politically organized unit.

welfare state?

A set of government programs that attempt to provide economic security for the population by providing for people when they are unemployed, ill, or elderly.

Socrates views on Democracy

The concept of "democracy" is contestable. It is understood by many people to mean a form of government in which a significant portion of the governed society has a franchise to elect members of the governing body. Other observers would argue that a "true" democracy is a system of government that embraces a universal adult franchise.

City State

A city-state is a region controlled exclusively by a city, usually having sovereignty. Historically, city-states have often been part of larger cultural areas, as in the city-states of ancient Greece (such as Athens, Sparta and Corinth).

Concept of Democracy.

The concept of "democracy" is contestable. It is understood by many people to mean a form of government in which a significant portion of the governed society has a franchise to elect members of the governing body.

Athens and sparta

Two city-states that best represent each form of government were Sparta (oligarchy) and Athens (democracy).

Philosophy?

A philosophy is a comprehensive system of ideas about human nature and the nature of the reality we live in. It is a guide for living, because the issues it addresses are basic and pervasive, determining the course we take in life and how we treat other people.

Books written by Plato.

(1) Great Dialogues of Plato (2) The Symposium (Penguin Classics)

Names of the social contract philosopher?

(1) Jean-Jacques Rousseau (2) John Locke

tyranny?
Tyranny means dictatorship, a form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.)

Surplus value?

Surplus value is a concept created by Karl Marx in his critique of political economy, where its ultimate source is unpaid surplus labor performed by the worker for the capitalist, serving as a basis for capital accumulation.

Revolution?

A revolution (from the Latin revolution, "a turnaround") is a fundamental change in power or organizational structures that takes place in a relatively short period of time.

Social Justice?

Social justice refers to the concept of a society in which justice is achieved in every aspect of society, rather than merely the administration of law.