Mid-semester Examination Classical Text Readings-1

Total Marks: 50
Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

22nd September, 2023

NOTE: Please note that the word limit is only a guideline. You will be evaluated on the basis of the number of points you cover in response to each part of the question and the inferences you draw from these, NOT on the basis of the number of words you have written. Hence, keep your answers precise and to the point, justifying your position wherever necessary.

Section A (Answer any 3 in about 150 - 200 words):

 3×6

- 1. How does Hobbes define the following: (a) right of nature and (b) law of nature. How does Hobbes derive the 'fundamental law of nature' from these two precepts (CO-2)
- 2. How does Hobbes characterize the state of nature? Do you agree with his characterization? Explain. (CO-1)
- 3. Explain the theory of human nature underlying the political philosophies of (a) Hobbes and (b) Adam Smith (CO-1)
- How is the division of labor limited by the extent of the market, according to Adam Smith? (CO-1)
- → 3. What is mercantilism? How does Adam Smith critique it as a form of political economy? (CO-1, CO-3) → Bultionium Nations control import, export imperial age
- 6. What are the three types of political systems discussed by Aristotle. And what are their deviations, according to him? (CO-1, CO-3)

Section B (Answer any 2 in about 400-500 words):

 2×16

- 7. What is the commonwealth according to Hobbes? How does it come to be instituted? Explain by reproducing Hobbes' argument leading to the constitution of the commonwealth starting from the state of nature. (CO-1, CO-2, CO-3)
- 8. What are the consequences of division of labor, according to Adam Smith? What are the 'three circumstances' owing to which these consequences are brought about? What is 'the principle which gives occasion' to the division of labor? (CO-1, CO-2)
- 9. Compare and contrast the political theories of Aristotle, Hobbes, and Adam Smith. Which of these do you find most effective. Explain your position with adequate justification. (CO-1, CO-2, CO-3)