

10. Lorenzo de Medici was referred to as _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Lorenzo the Great | b. Lorenzo the Magnificent |
| c. Lorenzo the Genius | d. Lorenzo the Excellent |
11. Life in the state of nature was solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short as advocated by _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Thomas Hobbes | b. John Locke |
| c. J. J. Rousseau | d. None of the above |
12. The state of nature is a state of peace, goodwill, mutual assistance and self-preservation as advocated by _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Thomas Hobbes | b. John Locke |
| c. J. J. Rousseau | d. None of the above |
13. Life in the state of nature proved to be inconvenient and troublesome as advocated by _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Thomas Hobbes | b. John Locke |
| c. J. J. Rousseau | d. None of the above |
14. Hobbes social contract theory is a _____ contract.
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. Single | b. Dual |
| c. Triple | d. Multiple |
15. _____ proposed political sovereignty through his social contract theory.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Thomas Hobbes | b. John Locke |
| c. J. J. Rousseau | d. None of the above |
16. Utilitarianism is based on the principle of the greatest happiness of the greatest number as advocated by _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a. Jeremy Bentham | b. J. S. Mill |
| c. Thomas Hobbes | d. John Locke |
17. According to Bentham, mankind is under the governance of two masters. What are they?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Happiness and Sadness | b. Joy and Grief |
| c. Pain and Pleasure | d. Laughter and Tears |
18. _____ adopted the concept of Utility as a mathematical computation.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a. Thomas Hobbes | b. John Locke |
| c. Jeremy Bentham | d. J. S. Mill |
19. "On Liberty" was the famous work of _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a. Thomas Hobbes | b. John Locke |
| c. Jeremy Bentham | d. J. S. Mill |
20. _____ was universally regarded as the foremost champion of individual liberty.
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. J. S. Mill | b. T. H. Green |
| c. Jeremy Bentham | d. Isaiah Berlin |

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Discuss the salient features of Greek Political Thought. | 10 |
| 2. Evaluate the concept of education as advocated by Plato. | 10 |
| 3. Discuss the concept of law as advocated by St. Thomas Aquinas. | 10 |
| 4. Machiavelli's state was a secular entity with no relation to the church. Discuss the theory of statecraft in the light of the above statement. | 10 |
| 5. Discuss the state of nature as advocated by Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. | 10 |
| 6. Give a comparison of the social contract theory of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. | 10 |
| 7. Examine Bentham's concept of Utilitarianism. | 10 |
| 8. J. S. Mill was universally regarded as the foremost champion of individual liberty. Discuss the concept of Liberty as advocated by Mill. | 10 |

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