

BA LLB
FIRST SEMESTER
POLITICAL SCIENCE I:
INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
BLB – 102
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. "Political Science begins and ends with State" Who said this?
 - a. Barker
 - b. Herbert Spencer
 - c. J.W. Garner
 - d. Jeremy Bentham
2. The state of nature according to Hobbes is that of-
 - a. Peace and Goodwill
 - b. Conflict and insecurity
 - c. Justice and Equality
 - d. All of the above
3. Who wrote the book *Prince*?
 - a. Garner
 - b. Machiavelli
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. David Easton
4. Morality is based on-
 - a. Power and authority
 - b. legitimacy
 - c. Rules and Regulations
 - d. sense of rightness and justice
5. Right to property as a fundamental natural right was advocated by-
 - a. John Locke
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Thomas Hobbes
 - d. J.J Rousseau
6. Communist Manifesto was written by-
 - a. A.V. Dicey
 - b. H.J. Laski
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. M.K. Gandhi
7. Gandhi's concept of Swaraj exemplifies his vision of -
 - a. Revolution
 - b. Dictatorship
 - c. Coercion
 - d. Democracy
8. The authority of the state is justified if it is backed by -
 - a. Force
 - b. Legitimacy
 - c. Power
 - d. None
9. The word 'Sovereignty' is derived from the Latin word *Supremus* which means
 - a. Right
 - b. Legal
 - c. Supreme
 - d. Popular

10. Traditional Approach to the Study of Political theory gives stress on-
 - a. Values
 - b. Numbers
 - c. Facts
 - d. None
11. The Greek word 'Polis' denotes-
 - a. Country
 - b. Kingdom
 - c. City states
 - d. Politics
12. Who forwarded the concept of 'General Will'
 - a. J. Locke
 - b. J.J Rousseau
 - c. T. Hobbes
 - d. M.K Gandhi
13. The ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were the basis of-
 - a. French Revolution
 - b. Russian Revolution
 - c. Glorious Revolution
 - d. India's Independence Struggle
14. Who regarded the State as a soulless machine?
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. R.G. Gettle
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. M.K. Gandhi
15. Liberty without restraint would lead to--
 - a. License
 - b. Authority
 - c. Dictatorship
 - d. None of the Above
16. The Empirical Approach to the study of political science is also known as--
 - a. Normative Approach
 - b. Scientific Approach
 - c. Traditional Approach
 - d. Historical Approach
17. Who stated the concept of 'withering away of the state'?
 - a. J.J. Rousseau
 - b. M.K Gandhi
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. Machiavelli
18. Sovereignty in the 21st century has been challenged by-
 - a. Neo- Colonialism
 - b. liberalization
 - c. Globalization
 - d. Ail of the Above
19. The term justice implies the quality of being___
 - a. Unfair
 - b. Unreasonable
 - c. Unjust
 - d. None of the Above
20. The grant of equal legal status to all individuals comprises--
 - a. Political equality
 - b. Legal Equality
 - c. Socio economic equality
 - d. Political Liberty

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define Political Science? Classify the normative approaches to the study of the subject 5+5=10
2. What is State? Mention the various elements of the State 10
3. Elaborate the concept of Sovereignty along with its characteristics 10
4. Analyze the Marxist perspective on the state 10
5. Explain the concept of Justice. State its dimensions 10
6. Examine the Social Contract Theory as propounded by John Locke 10
7. Elaborate the idea of Liberty. State the relationship between Law and Morality. 5+5=10
8. Explain the Behavioural & Post Behavioural approach to the understanding of Political Science 10

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