

BA POLITICAL SCIENCE
SECOND SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]
POLITICAL THEORY: CONCEPT AND DEBATE
BPS - 202

SET
A

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(PART-A: Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. 'Absence of restriction' is _____ liberty.
a. Negative
b. Positive
c. Social
d. None of the above
2. Who distinguished between 'self-regarding actions' and 'other-regarding actions'?
a. H.J. Laski
b. T.H. Green
c. J.S. Mill
d. Isaiah Berlin
3. Who is the author of 'On Liberty'?
a. Robert Nozick
b. J.S. Mill
c. Fredrick Hayek
d. Isaiah Berlin
4. Who said, "Men by nature are equal?"
a. Hobbes
b. Locke
c. Rousseau
d. Laski
5. According to Classical liberals _____
a. Liberty and equality are contradictory to each other
b. Liberty and equality are complementary to each other
c. Both of the above
d. None of the above
6. Equality of choosing one's trade or profession is an example of _____ equality.
a. Political
b. Legal
c. Economic
d. Social
7. Freedom from want and freedom from fear are types of _____ liberty.
a. Negative
b. Positive
c. Political
d. None of the above
8. Which of the statement is not correct?
a. Legal equality suggests that all individuals should be treated equally irrespective of caste, sex, religion etc.
b. Equality of opportunity means removal of all obstacles that prevent self-development.
c. Consequences of equality of opportunity have to be egalitarian.
d. Equality of opportunity is guaranteed at the starting point of life
9. An egalitarian society is based on _____
a. Equality of opportunity
b. Equality of outcome
c. Both of the above
d. None of the above

10. Differential treatment is also known as _____
- a. Preferential treatment
 - b. Affirmative Action
 - c. Reverse discrimination
 - d. All of the above
11. Which justice is concerned with fairness of processes and procedures to arrive at policy decisions?
- a. Procedural
 - b. Substantive
 - c. Distributive
 - d. None of the above
12. What is the meaning of desert?
- a. Need
 - b. Equality
 - c. Freedom
 - d. Merit
13. John Rawls is a proponent of _____
- a. Utilitarianism
 - b. Procedural justice
 - c. Distributive Justice
 - d. None of the above
14. Which rights existed in the 'state of nature'?
- a. Natural rights
 - b. Legal rights
 - c. Social rights
 - d. Political rights
15. Which rights are based on 'human consciousness'?
- a. Social rights
 - b. Political rights
 - c. Moral rights
 - d. Legal rights
16. Jeremy Bentham is a supporter of _____ rights.
- a. Legal
 - b. Natural
 - c. Moral
 - d. None of the above
17. Which metaphor explains the concept of multiculturalism?
- a. Melting pot
 - b. Salad bowl
 - c. Time is money
 - d. None of the above
18. The doctrine of force *majure* is based on _____.
- a. Consent
 - b. Force
 - c. Practical reasons
 - d. Divine reasons
19. Which idea of multiculturalism embraces multiple identity and hybridity?
- a. Liberal
 - b. Pluralist
 - c. Cosmopolitan
 - d. None of the above
20. Which one of the draconian law is specific to Northeast India?
- a. TADA
 - b. POTA
 - c. AFSPA
 - d. None of the above

-- --- --

(Part-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define liberty. Differentiate between negative and Positive concept of liberty. 3+7=10
2. Liberty and equality are both complementary and contradictory to each other. Discuss. 10
3. What is formal equality? Differentiate between political and economic equality. 3+7=10
4. What is egalitarianism? Why is differential treatment necessary to establish an egalitarian society? 3+7=10
5. What do you mean by justice? Examine the distributive concept of justice. 3+7=10
6. What are rights? Elaborate the three different types of rights. 3+7=10
7. Elucidate the theories of political obligation. How is political obligation different from moral obligation? 7+3=10
8. What do you mean by multiculturalism? Discuss the three models. 3+7=10

= = *** = =